

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.



Agriculture is the most healthful, the most useful, and the most noble employment of Man.—*Washington.*

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NO. VI.

A. B. ALLEN, Editor.

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RYE FOR SOILING.

CROPS for soiling during the early spring months, before grass is advanced; in the drought of summer, when it has become parched up; and late again in autumn, after it is injured by frosts, are beginning to be thought of as of more consequence than formerly, and considerable attention is at length directed to their cultivation. For green food in the spring, we know of nothing that comes forward so early as rye, and till it begins to head, there are few grasses more nutritious, especially for milch cows. It is important, therefore, that still greater attention should be paid to the cultivation of this grain for pasture or soiling. From the 1st to the 15th of this month is the best time to sow rye in the latitude of 40° and farther north, and we trust that every farmer will prepare at least a few acres for the early feeding of his stock. As soon as the mild weather of spring opens, cattle are sure to hanker for green food, and this is the time if it be withheld from them, that they seem to suffer most for the want of it, and thrive the least. A dry gravelly soil suits it best; but it also flourishes in thin sandy soils, and on stiff clay, when these lands are in good heart. For soiling, an extra quantity of seed should be sown, so as to ensure its coming up thick and covering

the ground well. One and a half to two bushels per acre is better than less; and on stiff clay soils, where all the seed is not so likely to take, three bushels is still better. But above all, get it in early, so that it may have a good growth before winter approaches; it will then start much quicker in the spring, and make a thicker and more rapid growth.

VENERABLE PEAR-TREE.

On the corner of the Third avenue and 13th street, in this city, stands a pear-tree, planted about two centuries since by the celebrated Gov. Stuyvesant. The trunk and branches are in good preservation; the latter reaching as high as the eaves of the three-story buildings before which it stands. It has borne a considerable quantity of fruit this year, which is of a good quality. We remember having heard of older fruit trees than this existing in Massachusetts and Connecticut, but have forgotten their locality. Will any of our correspondents give us information on this head? We have a great fancy for old trees, for they are about our only antiquities; and many is the mile we have trudged for the express purpose of looking at them, and taking their admeasurements. They would make, with the circumstan-

ces connected with them, a curious chapter in American history, and well would any author be paid for writing it out.

FARMING AND GARDENING ON LONG ISLAND.

WE have made several excursions on Long Island during the past summer, in Westchester county, up the Hudson, on Staten Island, and in New Jersey. There is much that is common in all these places, but we shall first speak of what we saw on Long Island, and then add such particulars as we found elsewhere less usual in its system of agriculture.

SOIL.—With the exception of the low alluvial necks which jut into the sound, bays, and rivers, some wide-spread meadows, and a few narrow valleys, Long Island has not much to boast of in regard to soil; it being composed of a hungry sand, or thin gravel, encumbered by large quantities of stone and rock. Yet notwithstanding these natural disadvantages, it has been long celebrated for its productive farms, and especially its gardens; and considering the contiguity of these to market, and the high price of produce in its neighborhood, the judicious cultivation of its soil, ever since its settlement, has been a reasonably profitable business.

FENCES.—These are usually of stone wall, posts and rail, or hedges. Where stones abound, and it is desirable to get rid of them, they should undoubtedly be used in preference to anything else for enclosures. The best method of making these, is to dig a trench one foot to 18 inches deep, and 3 feet wide, so that the base of the wall may be placed beyond the reach of frost. The largest stones are placed first, then those more easily handled follow, maintaining a good thickness, till it is of sufficient height. Thus built, the wall is never disturbed by the heaving of the ground; and it may last a century with very little repair, and be a good fence then. Posts and rails are quite perishable, and laid up crooked they disfigure the landscape sadly, and ought ever to be considered as merely temporary. The hedges are much more to our fancy. These are usually of cedar, and with their evergreen foliage, and fantastic interlocked limbs, they give a cheerful aspect to the country, especially during those seasons when the deciduous shrubs and trees have lost their leaves, that is quite agreeable. The cedars, however, are planted only in single rows, and too far apart entirely, and consequently form but a poor fence against small animals. If the

method of planting, as given by a correspondent page 177 of this No. were adopted, there would be no trouble on this score; for the trunks of the trees soon grow so close together, that the smallest pig, rabbit, or dog, could scarcely squeeze in between them. The tops also beautifully interlace, and make walls of verdure which are delightful to look at. The native thorn, especially the maple variety, planted in the same way, makes an excellent hedge; the willow, beech, and other trees the same; still, we prefer evergreens, they so enliven the landscape, when everything else is naked and dead.

MANURES.—If nature has been rather niggardly in her gifts to the soil of Long Island, she has nearly made it up by placing within its reach various inexhaustible supplies for its fertilization by art. Swamps and marshes abound, filled with rich peat and muck, which strange to say, till quite recently, have been singularly neglected, and the farmers have annually been purchasing thousands of tons of manure from this city, at an average cost of probably 75 cents a cart-load, when by draining these swamps, they might dig out their contents, add lime to them in the proportion of one to three or four, and thus make a compost equal to the best of city manure, at one tenth of its cost. Then by draining these lands, they add greatly to the health of their localities; and finally, after obtaining large heaps of the richest vegetable substance, they could turn them into cultivated fields, as fertile as any of the boasted lands of the west. The finest water meadows could also be made of most of these, at the trifling cost of merely stopping the water by flood-gates in the ditches at proper seasons, and thus overflow and fertilize them. Meadows like these would be worth \$500 an acre in England, and pay ten per cent. interest on the money at that.

Sea-weed abounds on the coast, and is either carted into the barn-yards for litter, and made into compost with other materials, or spread broadcast on the land. In this way $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a ton of hay can be added to the growth per acre, at a cost not to exceed \$2, on meadows which are sufficiently near; and as the hay is worth on an average \$8 to \$10 per ton standing, it is labor well bestowed. Fish of the small bony kinds are caught here by millions expressly for manure, and great numbers were formerly spread broadcast and plowed in; but applied in this way, they become an intolerable nuisance from the fetid odor they send out when undergoing decomposition. By making them into compost, composed of six parts of peat,

two of lime, and one of fish, no odor is given out, and this mixture forms a more valuable and lasting manure, than if composed of fish alone. Marine shells, salt-marsh mud, and meadow hay abound; the reader may judge in what quantities the two latter, when he is informed that Long Island has about 70,000 acres of salt marsh upon it. In addition to all these natural fertilizing sources, manures of various kinds from this city are so abundant that they can be had to any reasonable extent, and the facilities of transporting them by water are great. Then there is sand to make the clay soils more friable, and clay again to give consistency to the sands; so that after all, Long Island as a farming district, may be said to be rather eligibly situated.

ROTATION OF CROPS.—Being so convenient to ship to the south, and to the city market, where an immense number of tons are annually consumed, hay has become the leading crop of Long Island; the land therefore is kept in grass as long as it will profitably produce it, and all other products are consequently made subservient to it. The usual rotation is, first year, plow up the sod, manure heavily, and plant with corn. It is difficult getting this off in season for wheat or rye; oats or barley consequently follow the second year, or potatoes with manure again. These are harvested in season for wheat or rye, whichever the land best suits, and stocked down at the same time with timothy. Clover seed at the rate of 4 lbs. or more per acre is added the last of February or early in March sowed upon a light melting snow.

GARDENS.—In passing over Long Island, one would be surprised at the number and extent of its gardens. They are devoted to all sorts of vegetables and fruit which can be grown in this climate, and many persons have attained considerable wealth by their cultivation. Some of the seeds are sown in the fall of the year, for the purpose of procuring earlier crops in the spring, onions, spinach, brocoli, cabbage, lettuce, and cauliflower, particularly. The seeds and plants are protected during winter by covering with sedge or some kind of litter. We shall describe some of these gardens more particularly hereafter, we now advert to them for the mere purpose of mentioning one vegetable only.

CULTURE OF CABBAGES.—These are produced from forcing houses at a very early season, the main crop, however, is not set out till the last of July or fore part of August. On account of the liability of the plants to be destroyed in their early growth in the field by insects, they are sown

in beds where they can easily be protected, and are then transplanted in rows; they find that this is less laborious and more certain than endeavoring to protect them in the fields. The land is made rich by a heavy coating of manure, then plowed deep and harrowed fine. The plants are set out in rows, and the number occupying an acre is from 3,000 to 7,000. They are regulated according to the size of the cabbage when full grown, as the heads will weigh from 3 lbs. to 30 lbs. each. They are supplied in immense numbers, not only to this city, but to vessels for sea stores, and are shipped to almost every port along the American seaboard, from Newfoundland to Mexico and the West Indies. One of the gardeners we visited informed us, that one year when they were very high, he netted \$2,600 from nine acres, after paying all expenses of rent of land, cultivation, and marketing; and that he had cleared \$1,200 on an average for the past ten years, on about the same quantity of ground. He has undoubtedly been fortunate in the cabbage culture. We know of many a farmer occupying from 300 to 500 acres of land who does not on an average clear half this amount, so that it is not the number of acres after all, so much as the crop and method of cultivation, which gives the largest profits.

It would be a curious paragraph of statistics, could the number of cabbages be ascertained which grow within a circle of 30 miles from this city. They must amount to several million heads, for the Horticultural Committee of the American Institute, reported last year upward of 600,000 in one tour they made of three miles only.

HOVEN IN CATTLE.

In the article in our last No. under this head, we carelessly wrote down the language of our informant, using the word "*windpipe*" instead of *gullet*, and the correction escaped us entirely in reading the proof. Any one in the slightest degree acquainted with the anatomy of animals, would recognise the mistake at once, and take our meaning; still we have thought it advisable to make the correction. The windpipe and gullet are quite different things. The former leads to the lungs, and is for the purpose of breathing, &c.; the latter leads to the stomach, and is the passage for food and drink. Should any material substance by accident get into the windpipe, and it be not immediately removed, it will cause death. A body lodged in the gullet would also cause death; 1st. by obstructing the breathing by pressing on the

windpipe; 2d, by retarding the passage of blood through the blood vessels of the neck; 3d, by preventing the regurgitation or raising of the cud.

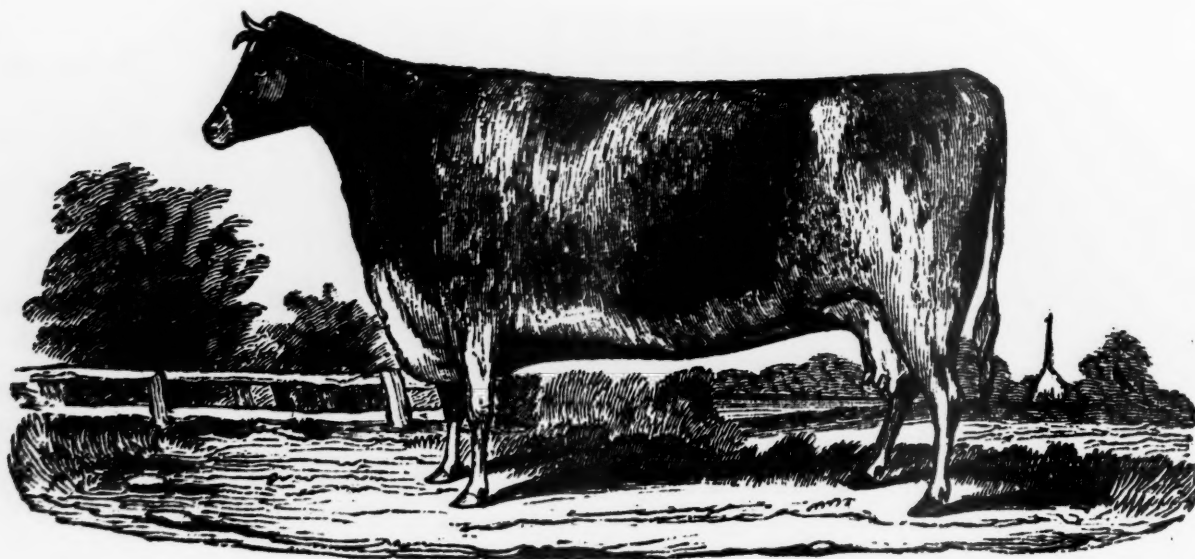
With respect to Hoven in Cattle, we gave the opinion of our informant, without intending to vouch for it. We still believe that it is usually a distention of the rumen, caused by an undue generation of gas, in consequence of an unusual quantity of green succulent food being taken into the stomach. Although we have kept a large herd of cattle for a number of years, we never had a case of the kind; for in turning them on to a luxuriant pasture, especially if it were clover, we

were careful to allow them to remain but a very short time—a half hour or so at first, gradually increasing the period for a few days, when they may be left with perfect safety to graze at will.

DAIRY STOCK.

THE artist has given this fine cow rather too much length of neck and body, otherwise the portrait is a pretty fair one. Apolonia was selected from the herd of Mr. Whitaker of Yorkshire, by Mr. Prentice himself, when in England in 1838. She combines the two best qualities of an improved stock, viz., giving a large quantity

SHORT-HORN COW APOLONIA, IMPORTED.—(FIG. 38.)



The Property of E. P. Prentice, Esq., Mount Hope, N. Y.

and good quality of milk, when at the pail, and when dried off, taking on flesh very rapidly. We do not know the quantity of milk given by her month in and out, but recollect when Mr. Colman paid Mr. Prentice a visit about a year since, that he said he saw her taken up from the pasture and milked at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and she gave 15 quarts. She had been milked as usual the morning of that day, and her only food was grass. Such cows are of great value; and our country would be much enriched if its dairy stock more generally combined the admirable milking and fattening qualities of Apolonia.

NEW METHOD OF MAKING MANURES.

THE subject of increasing their store of manures, is wisely occupying much of the attention of the farmers, for they find them indispensable in an improved system of agriculture. The greater the

quantity, therefore, that can be made and judiciously applied upon their lands, the more certain their success in obtaining good crops, and adding to the profits of their business. The following extract is taken from the *Farmer's Mine of Wealth, or Manure and Tillage*; a very valuable work by Mr. Hermance, just published by Saxton & Miles. It gives a somewhat novel method of making manure; and by strictly following it, the farmer will find that he can greatly increase his resources, and work up into fertilizing matter what has hitherto been considered mere rubbish, and greatly in his way. For full particulars, and the benefits of this process, we must refer to the work itself.

1. Form your barn-yard with a gradual descent to one side, so that the liquid formed by the rains will flow gently to that side. Make the bottom as hard and smooth as possible, that there may be little or no waste by soaking into the earth. Arrange

your stables, hog-pen, &c., in such order, as to throw all the litter and manure into the yard.

2. Sink a vat or reservoir at the lower side of the yard, of sufficient capacity to contain the juice of the yard. The most common form of the vat is six feet width by three feet depth, and twelve feet or more in length, according to the size of the yard, and the amount of liquor flowing from it. When the vat is more than twelve in length, it will be best to divide it by partitions into two or three parts, so that if at any time you want to use only part of the liquor, you can do so without any inconvenience. It will be farther desirable to have the vat so connected with the yard, that when once full, and you have commenced your manufacture, if additional rains come before you shall have completed your heap, of which we shall soon speak, you can prevent the liquid so formed from running into your vat, either by keeping it back in the yard, or by turning it in another direction.

3. In this vat mix the following ingredients as nearly as you can, without actual measurement or weight: To every barrel of liquid, add 4 lbs. of stone lime just slacked, 4 lbs. wood ashes of good quality and dry, or an equivalent of leached ashes, or a $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of potash; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of salt, or its equivalent of old brine; 2 ozs. of saltpetre; 20 lbs. plaster of Paris, or mud, or muck; 10 lbs. of excrements from the privy, or 20 lbs. of horse manure. Mix these ingredients thoroughly with the liquid in the vat, and if the vat contains one hundred barrels, increase the above ingredients a hundred fold. It will be well to mix these ingredients a few days before you lay up your heap, and stir them every day, but this is not essential.

On the upper side of the vat lay the foundation for the heap, by placing poles or rails, with one end to the vat, and the other extending from it, about two feet apart; on these lay other poles crosswise (precisely as we do the foundation for a stack of hay or grain), to keep the straw from the ground, and that the liquid may flow freely beneath.

5. Having everything prepared, commence laying up the heap by placing a layer of straw, weeds, stalks, or whatever you have at hand, on the foundation of poles, to the thickness of a foot. You will find great advantage from throwing the materials as you collect them, in the yard, and letting the cattle tread on them, until they are thoroughly broken and wet. When the layer is a foot thick, stir up the ingredients in the vat, and with a pail or other vessel thoroughly wet the layer on the poles. Place another layer on the first, and of the same thickness, wet as before, and thus continue until you have raised the heap as high as you wish—say from six to ten feet. Be careful at every wetting to stir up the ingredients from the bottom of the vat. The easiest and quickest way to wet the several layers, will be to use a pump or elevator, with a hose attached, to spread the liquor over the heap. In such case, let one stir, another pump, and a third manage the hose. Only be careful whatever method you pursue, to wet the several layers thoroughly in all their parts. When finished, cover the heap with the settlings

in the bottom of the vat, or with anything else at hand—common earth will answer.

6. If the heap consist of straw, weeds, and the like, it will require wetting every fourth day. If you have used much peat, muck, or earth, with the straw, water once a week. To water the heap, make holes with an iron bar or other instrument in the top of it, from eight to twelve inches apart, and extending downward about to the middle; then stir the liquid in the vat, and pour it into the holes until the whole mass is saturated; finally, close the holes. At every watering make new holes.

Give the heap three waterings when made of straw, and it will be fit for use in fifteen days from the time of laying it up; when much mud or muck has been added, thirty days.

When it is desired to manufacture this kind of manure in places where barn-yard liquid can not be readily obtained, river, spring, or pond water will answer the same purpose for wetting the heaps as the barn-yard liquid, by increasing in a small proportion the ingredients for the mixture, as given in section 3, and adding them to it.

SHOW AND FAIR OF THE N. Y. S. AG. SOCIETY.

On the 19, 20, and 21 of this month, the New York State Ag. Soc. holds its Show and Fair at Rochester, and we trust that all of our citizens who take the least interest in the advancement of agriculture, and who can possibly be present, will make it a point to attend. The facilities of reaching Rochester, either by canal or railroad, are so great, and such is the cheapness of traveling, that few can object to attend on account of the distance. We are assured that the committees have made the best arrangements for the reception of animals, the display of implements, seeds, vegetables, fruits, flowers, the dairy produce, and domestic fabrics; and we anticipate that the Show this month will be the best that has yet taken place. That at Albany quite exceeded the first at Syracuse; and we have no doubt that the present one at Rochester will eclipse in every respect all which have preceded it. Recollect that agriculture is the "science of sciences," to which all others are but its handmaids. The improvements which have been made within ten years are very great—especially in stock of all kinds, with the exception perhaps of horses. We shall look for much greater improvement for ten years to come, and there is no better means of bringing it about than by associations in agricultural societies. We have given copious details of the great national agricultural meeting in England in this No., under head of Foreign News, and may our own State Society emulate its example.

In order to be able to do this, it is essential that every good citizen lends his aid.

The next most important things to be desired are the establishment of agricultural schools, and an agricultural survey by towns of the state. We hope there will be a general meeting on these subjects at Rochester, and strong and vigorous measures adopted for simultaneous action, from east to west, and north to south, for the purpose of accomplishing both these objects. A well-endowed State example-farm, with professors to teach the science of agriculture, stock-breeding, &c., we deem essentially necessary—more so than the endowment of colleges. The farmers of New York are an intelligent class of men, and understand very well the necessity and advantages of a progressive agriculture. They are entirely capable of controlling the elections, and we are confident if some of our eloquent men would place this subject in its proper light before them, not another session of the legislature will have passed, without some action on all the points we have briefly recommended.

THE ADONIS FLOWER.



(FIG. 39.)

THE Adonis flower (*Adonis autumnalis*), or pheasant's eye, resembles the anemone. It grows to the height of from 9 to 13 inches, and shows a rich colored blossom during the months of June, July, and August. It receives its fable name in con-

sequence of being said to have sprung from the blood of Adonis, when he was wounded by the boar. The name of pheasant's eye is derived from a resemblance between its dark red petals disposed around a black centre, and the eye of that beautiful bird.

RAMBOUILLET MERINOS AND THEIR PRICES.

SINCE our article appeared on Fine-Wool Sheep, we have had so many letters addressed us about prices, quality, means of transportation, &c., that with our numerous other avocations, we have scarcely time to reply. To save ourselves and correspondents trouble, we publish the following private letter just received from Mr. Collins which covers the whole ground. We trust that he will pardon the liberty we have taken, for we can see no easier or better way of managing the matter.

Hartford, Conn., August 21st, 1843.

DEAR SIR: I observe that you have given in the July number of the *Agriculturist*, a notice of my flock of imported Merinos, accompanied by a cut of the imported buck Grandee. Your written description of the ram, does him better justice than the engraving, which I am sorry to be compelled to say is by no means an accurate portrait, and gives no just or adequate idea of his merits and peculiar appearance, unless indeed it may be, in the single particular of his *throatiness* and massive robe-like folds of skin around the neck just forward of the shoulders, together with perhaps a general appearance of stoutness and hardness of constitution, which belongs to him in a remarkable degree. The original sketch or drawing of Grandee, (though taken by an inexperienced artist,) was tolerably faithful, but the likeness was mostly lost by your engraver in transferring it to wood.

If it is ever in my power to obtain (as I hope it will be ere long) a good portrait of Grandee, I will see that you are furnished with a copy. I only wait to meet with a competent artist, and then your numerous readers shall have the opportunity of seeing an animal, believed by experienced judges to be the *best* Merino ram ever brought into the United States. That he is of the *best breed* for profitable wool-growing, may now be taken as a conceded point, settled by almost unanimous public opinion, based on actual and long experience in this country; while so great is his *individual* excellence, that an extensive wool-grower of great experience, who was interested in many of the very best Merinos originally imported into this country from Spain by Col. Humphrey and others, said to me, on seeing and carefully examining Grandee, directly after his arrival from Europe, that he was "the best ram, without any exception, that he ever set eyes on," and in his judgment, "of more intrinsic value and of greater importance to the real interests of the country, than any other individual animal, of whatever description, then in the United States."

My object in making an importation of fresh

Merino blood at this late day, you have correctly stated in your July number. It was simply this; to establish in this country, within reach of our fine wool growers, a breeding flock of the best sort of Merinos, of *undoubted purity of blood*, which should be jealously guarded from all admixture or deterioration, and thus constitute for the time to come, a perpetual source of supply of superior pure-bred Merino bucks. All well-informed persons must agree that such rams have long been greatly needed for the improvement and renovation of the fine-woolled flocks generally, throughout the country, for the most part urgently requiring essential improvement, some in constitution, and in *weight of fleece*, others in quality of wool, all which, it is believed, can be obtained in *no other way* so well as by *returning to the pure original Merino blood*. The opportunity to do this, is now placed within reach, by the use of these rams, at a cost comparatively small, especially as compared with the cost of *importing* the blood, in doing which, I have incurred some trouble, besides the outlay of a considerable sum of money. This buck Grandee alone stands me in a net cost of several hundred dollars, at which, considering his excellence, he was indeed cheaply bought, and would readily bring the money again even at public auction, if he were carried back to Europe, though I may probably never, in this country, be reimbursed his cost.

You inform me that you have repeated inquiries by letter, as to the price at which pure-bred Merinos can be obtained from my imported flock. In reply, I would say that I have never sold any of the *ewes*, nor do I wish to part with any at present, as I would like to enlarge my own flock till it is established on a firm basis as to numbers, before selling any of the females. My whole number is now not much more than sixty. Of the young *rams*, I could spare a few, though no great number at present. As to *price*, I have never sold one for less than fifty dollars, though perhaps I should now say from \$30 to \$50 each, depending on their goodness. But always and only for *money in hand*, as you know I am no believer in the "credit system" in regard to such matters.

In order to try the effect of the cross of fresh blood on the American Merinos, such as they now are in the United States, I caused to be made last autumn, a choice selection of ewes from several of the very best flocks in the country, descended from the former importations, and as pure as any now remaining, which ewes were at the right season brought to Grandee, and last spring produced a very superior company of lambs, mostly bearing strong resemblance to their *sire*. These *lambs* (got by Grandee), though apart from my flock are all subject to my control, and could be furnished, both bucks and ewes, at \$15 to \$20 each, perhaps some at \$10—in addition to which, if wanted, their *dams*, the selected American Merino ewes before named, can be obtained at any time this coming fall, after being again put to Grandee, at the price of \$10 to \$15 each, as to quality or goodness, which last is doubtless the *cheapest* way of obtaining a good cross of this newly-imported Merino blood. However, if the

ewes last named, are wanted, the sooner application is made the better. They, as well as the rams, can be easily shipped by way of New York, to any part of the southern or western country, according to directions. The ewes above named bear good fleeces of fine wool, and are really very well worth having. Though not quite like my imported flock, yet they are as well bred and their blood as much to be relied on, as any of the Merinos at present existing in the country; indeed, they are doubtless of far better blood than the great majority of those which are now-a-days put forward and recommended as the best sort of pure Merino, under the name of Escurials, Paulars, and I don't know how many other great names, that in my estimation, when so applied, do not amount to much; it being now very well understood by the generality of well-informed persons, that there is at this day but few, if any (probably none) of the old Merinos remaining in the country, but what have been more or less crossed and deteriorated with either *Saxon* or some other inferior blood.

Yours truly,

D. C. COLLINS.

P. S. The imported buck *Grandee* is sire of *all* my young bucks and ewes. It is believed that by the use of these pure Merino bucks in our American Merino and Saxon flocks, there may be secured in the progeny an *increased weight of fleece*, to the *average* extent of at least one pound gain, per head, and generally with a *material improvement* also in *quality* of the wool. Crossed on the native or more common flocks, the improvement both in weight and quality of fleece, would of course be still greater.

THE LOCUST-TREE FOR PLANTATIONS.

This is a very valuable tree for the plantation, and we are surprised that more of them are not grown in this vicinity. They might occupy many a waste spot that is fit for scarcely anything else; but even suppose good ground is appropriated for their culture, a very handsome profit can be derived from them. A friend of ours has furnished us with the following calculation in regard to a plantation of five acres of locusts.

5 acres of land at \$50	\$250
Cost of seedlings	50
Labor of planting	200
	<hr/>
	\$500

200 trees might easily be grown on an acre, standing 20 feet apart, which would make 1,000 on the 5 acres. These would be worth, at a moderate calculation in twenty years, \$10 each . . . \$10,000

Profit at the end of twenty years, without deducting the interest on cost, &c., or adding the value of the land . . . \$9,500

The borer seems to have nearly ceased its ravages now, and in any event would not much injure the growth of the tree, or the value of the timber.

It is the yellow locust (*robinia pseud-acacia*) of which we speak. By keeping them well trimmed, they need stand but 10 feet apart, which would make 400 on an acre, and the value of the timber in twenty years would then be \$20,000; or if the price of timber should fall, at least that of the first calculation above.

SOILS AND MARLS OF MISSISSIPPI.

We have received ten samples of soils from Mr. Thomas Affleck of Adams county, Mississippi, for analysis. We have been aided in their examination by one of the best practical chemists in this city, and we here give the result in brief, thinking it would be more satisfactory to the public thus expressed, than clothed in the more elaborate and technical language of chemistry. We have given Mr. Affleck's descriptions of these samples in quotation marks, so that he will be at no loss in understanding our remarks upon them.

"A. Soil of the worn lands of the Natchez country. Original growth of forest, oak, hickory, magnolia, poplar, &c."

This soil is of a yellow sandy color, and consists almost entirely of silica (sand), and alumina (clay), together with a small quantity of vegetable matter, and a slight trace of oxyde of iron and lime. The best manure for this kind of soil, is a compost, spread broad cast, of swamp muck, or peat and lime mixed—three or four parts of the former, to one of the latter. Marls that abound with vegetable matter will be found highly beneficial, and stable manures of course. Any vegetable composts made in the manner described page 164 of this No., spread broad cast and well covered with the plow, yet not too deeply, would be found highly fertilizing.

"B. Subsoil from real magnolia land."

Similar in color to A, and essentially the same, with a trifle more of alumina and lime; probably enough of the latter to make vegetable matter soluble in it.

"C. Surface soil over B. Original growth, magnolia, poplar, with a few trees of the gum, mulberry, holly, &c."

Exactly like its sub-soil B, only containing more vegetable matter, and of course much richer.

"D. Surface soil over marl-bed E."

A reddish clay, something like C, abounding with lime in nodular masses. It partakes so much of the qualities of its subsoil, as to pass under the name of marl, though we should consider it here of a poor quality.

"E. A stratum of marl varying from 3 to 7 feet

in thickness, intermixed with scattered lumps of F. Under this marl is an 18-inch stratum of G."

This has a whitish clay appearance, and is poor marl, containing about 5 to 6 per cent. of carbonate of lime. It is a trifle richer than its surface soil D, and may be used with some benefit as a top dressing for other lands.

"F. Scattered lumps in E."

Good limestone, and is well worth burning.

"G. An 18-inch stratum under E."

A fine white sand with a slight trace of alumina. It possesses no fertilizing properties. Would be beneficial spread broad cast on stiff clay soils and plowed in, thus making them less adhesive to work.

"H. A stratum—how deep I did not examine. It is mixed with layers like G."

Essentially like F—a good limestone. Whether it will pay for burning and transporting the distance spoken of, must be ascertained by making the experiment.

"I. A singular-looking clay."

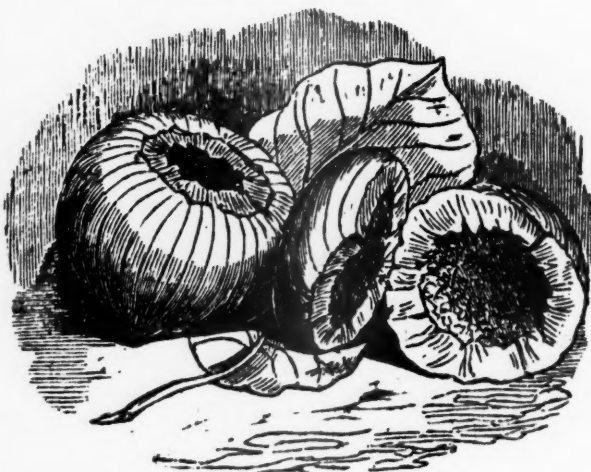
Essentially like G, with a slight addition of oxyde of iron, which gives it the singular yellow color.

"No. 1 from bed of marl at Ingleside."

This is good marl, containing as near as we can guess, full 20 per cent. of lime. It effervesces strongly in muriatic acid, and will make an excellent top dressing for the plantation.

If we find a good practical chemist willing to go to the south on the terms proposed, we will give the information.

THE SYCAMORE FIG.



(FIG. 40.)

SINCE we have been able to acclimate the common fig of commerce, we should think it would be equally easy, if not more so, to grow that of the

sycamore. The tree which bears it is the sycamore (*ficus sycamorus*) of Palestine, a very different species from that known under this name in America. This tree would be a noble appendage to the park, and when properly cultivated and ripened, the fruit is pronounced palatable and healthy.

BEST TIME FOR REMOVING STOCK TO THE SOUTH.

THIS and the three following months is the best time of the year to take domestic animals from the north to the south. Removed in the fall, they stand a much better chance of getting acclimated without loss; they also endure the heat of the following summer better than if wintered at the north. They should be taken there in moderate condition, and be carefully kept so the first year or two—horned cattle especially. They must be stabled at night as well as during the heat of the day, for the dews are as injurious to them, and perhaps more so, than the fierce vertical sun. The average pulse of the ox is about forty in a minute at the north, while at the south it increases to seventy or more, and rises upon excitement to eighty—just double what it is here. This is a very important change in the arterial system, and if the animal be loaded with flesh, he is much more liable to disease and death. Valuable Durham bulls have died soon after arriving at the south, merely because they were in too high flesh when taken there, and foolishly kept so for the purpose of making a better show.

AGRICULTURAL SURVEY OF THE STATE.

We find the following announcement in the August No. of the *Cultivator*, respecting an agricultural survey of the state. We think that the different kinds of crops, their rotation, and the domestic stock of the country, should be noticed as well as soils, &c., otherwise the survey will be quite incomplete. Dr. Emmons, we understand, is well qualified for the undertaking, and we hope that all possible facilities will be rendered him to make his survey as perfect as possible. We would suggest to Dr. E. if he expects the agricultural press to give full notice of the survey, that it would have been quite as well to have forwarded each paper a circular to that effect. It was by mere accident that our eye caught the announcement, for we have something else to attend to than looking over every paragraph of our numerous exchange list; the labor of this alone would fully occupy the time of three persons. For one we must say, that what-

ever it is expected we shall notice hereafter, our attention must be especially drawn to it by an *original* communication, or it must be *marked* for publication.

To AGRICULTURISTS.—Dr. Emmons, who has heretofore been engaged in the geological survey of New York, is now employed by his Excellency the Governor, under the act of last winter, in making an agricultural survey. He proposes, if possible, visiting each county before the close of the season, for the purpose of making such observations in this department of the survey as shall serve to promote the great object of agriculture. The collection of soils forms a part of his duties. Observations on drainage; the influence of slope and exposure on late and early vegetation; the extent of drift; the distribution of the mineral manures, as peat, marl, limestone, &c., and the extent of the different agricultural divisions or regions, are prominent objects of the survey. To assist in this work, farmers are respectfully solicited to collect specimens of soil, and transmit to Albany, by private conveyance, if possible, for the collection now in progress. Let the specimens thus transmitted, be accompanied with a description of the rock, subsoil, slope, mode of cultivation, &c., &c., and such remarks as are essential to a correct knowledge of their true nature and condition. Agricultural statistics in all the departments of husbandry are respectfully requested, and a communication of facts which may be deemed important to the promotion of husbandry in New York; also the collection and transmission of those insects which are injurious to vegetation. The soils, when it is important, will receive a chemical examination, as soon as possible after the field work is completed.

A co-operation in this work is highly important, in consequence of the limited time which has been assigned for it.

NEW YORK FARMERS' CLUB.

THE meetings of this Club will hereafter take place on the SECOND Tuesday of each month, at the hour of 12 M., at the Reading Room of the Depository of the American Institute in the Park. They are *free to all*, and there is no ceremony attending admission, or pecuniary charge whatever to any one frequenting them, either expressed or implied. Gentlemen from the country, and strangers in the city are particularly invited to attend. It is desirable for our gardeners and farmers to bring anything curious or extraordinary in the way of fruits, vegetables, grain, or flowers, for the inspection of the members. The topics of discussion are various, and no one interested in agriculture can fail to be pleased at these unceremonious monthly meetings.

The third monthly meeting of the New York Farmers' Club took place on Tuesday the 15th August. General Philip Schuyler, late Consul to Liverpool, took the chair, and a body of between

forty and fifty farmers and gardeners were present from this and the neighboring counties. There was quite a display of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, upon the table, brought in by the different members, among which we noticed Victoria Rhubarb from Mr. S. A. Halsey, a dozen stems of which weighed $16\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., and a single leaf measured two feet two inches in length, by two feet seven inches in breadth; also a Nectarine, fair and delicious to look at, measuring seven inches in circumference. Mr. S. Stevens presented a specimen of the Pear of Japan fruit (*Pyrus Japonica*), Madeira nuts, Okra, and a basket of choice pears. Mr. A. P. Cummings, Egg-plants of curious shape, one of which weighed 3 lbs. 14 oz. Mr. Nicholas Wyck-off, handsome specimens of the Red-cheek pear. Mr. Muir, the flower called Ladies' Slipper of very great beauty. Mr. Meigs, the Paper Mulberry (*Morus Papyrus Fructifer*), an uncommon production. Other fruits were tolerably abundant, but we did not learn the names of the parties presenting them. Certain it is, the way they were demolished by the different members, after a proper introduction and lecture upon their merits, was a pretty fair test of their excellence.

Mr. Stevens, chairman of the committee appointed to visit Mr. Steele's grape-vines, made a verbal report upon them, approving of the manner in which they were cultivated and pruned.

Grapes for Wine.—A discussion then arose as to the value of grapes grown in America for making wine. Mr. Stevens remarked that to the best of his information, no wine was made in the United States without the addition of sugar, and it was remarkable that the grapes, figs, and small fruit of our country would not dry exuding sugar, which was the more singular when we consider the saccharine matter in the sugar-cane, corn-stalks, beets, pumpkins, and especially the sap of the sugar-maple, growing in America.

Mildew on Grapes and Gooseberries.—It was asserted that horn shavings and charcoal applied to the roots, had been successful in preventing it.

To prevent Grubs from destroying Cabbage-Plants.—Dip the plants in common fish-oil when about to be transplanted, and the grub will not touch them. Oil accelerates their growth. In setting them out, Mr. Meigs thought the best plan was to make a hole one foot deep, then put in the plant, then sift a little dirt and make it into mud, turn the plant around a few times, by that means the fibres of the roots took their natural position in the ground and grew rapidly.

Baden Corn.—Mr. Thorburn found it would not ripen so far north as New York.

To Kill Insects on Trees.—Mr. Stevens recommended smoking them with tobacco or sulphur; the smoking to be repeated every two weeks; an infallible remedy. A moveable furnace recommended to be used.

The Madeira Nut Tree.—One fifteen years old will produce about three bushels of fruit this season. The nuts are far superior to those imported, being fresher and sweeter.

Exchange of Grafts was proposed and adopted; specimens to be left at the American Institute.

Considerable general conversation took place, after which the club adjourned at 4 o'clock P. M., to meet at 12 o'clock, M., on the second Tuesday in September, at the Reading-Room of the American Institute, to which the friends of agriculture are invited to attend. These meetings are becoming more and more interesting, and will undoubtedly be the means of effecting considerable good. The intercourse among the members is free and unconstrained, and aside from the regular discussions, much valuable information is imparted and obtained.

DIRECTORY FOR SHOWS AND FAIRS.

WE had prepared quite a list of these for this month, but it has unfortunately got mislaid. Our friends have been somewhat remiss thus far in forwarding papers containing the notices of their several meetings.

New York State Society, Rochester, N. Y., 19, 20, 21, Sept.

American Institute, New York city, commences 10 Oct., and continues two weeks.

Orange co., Goshen, 4 Oct.

Cayuga co., Auburn, 11 and 12 Oct.

Cortland co., 4 Oct.

New Haven co. Ag. Soc., Conn., 27 and 28 Sept.

Hampshire Franklin and Hampden Society, Northampton, Mass., 18 and 19 Oct.

Philadelphia Ag. Soc., Philadelphia, Penn., 4 and 5 Oct.

Franklin Institute of the State of Penn., Philadelphia, 17 to 28th Oct.

TO THE FARMERS.

Our article under this head, in the July No., was misapprehended by some of our friends. We were not pleading in that for ourselves, but for others. It is very true that we should be glad to see our subscription list increased; still, in this respect we have nothing to complain of, for it is already large—larger than ever before—and is steadily and rapidly increasing. July and August past, have been two of the best months yet, in the matter of subscriptions. At the present rate of progress we shall commence our THIRD VOLUME

with as good a subscription as that of any agricultural journal that has ever been published in the United States. It is our intention not only to *deserve success*, but, by the blessing of Providence, to *obtain it*. Three months since we were called upon for a *second edition* for Vol. I., this is completely exhausted, and we are now printing the *third edition*. This is certainly encouraging, and leaves us no cause of complaint. To those who have so kindly and actively volunteered in our behalf, we return our grateful thanks, and hope that their exertions will still be continued. A greater good can not be done than by the dissemination of well-conducted agricultural journals.

AYRSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE COWS.—Referring to the advertisement of these fine animals, we can only say, that we are assured they are well bred of their kind, and approved good milkers, and will be sold very low, as the owner is about to dispose of his farm. They are near the city, and can easily be seen. For further particulars address the editor of this paper.

GUANO MANURE.—All know that this is the excrements of birds, found in large quantities on the islands of the Pacific. Now flamingoes, pelicans, and other birds, congregate in great numbers on the Florida keys, and have undoubtedly left their excrements there. Can any one inform us whether in sufficient quantity to make the manure easily procured, or worth transportation to the mainland?

SALT AS MANURE.—In the interior of France 300 lbs. of salt are esteemed equivalent to 3,000 to 5,000 lbs. of plaster, for manuring land.

LARGE GRAPES.—Bunches of grapes have been produced in New Orleans, this season, weighing 6 lbs.

TO HORTICULTURISTS.—It is particularly requested that the horticulturists of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other places, be present at the ensuing show and fair of the American Institute, next month, with specimens of the products of their gardens, especially in the way of fruits and vegetables.

SALE OF SHEEP.—We would call the attention of those wishing to purchase South-Down or Long-Woolled sheep, to the advertisement of Messrs. S. & J. Wait. They have been importers for several years from some of the choicest flocks in England, and they unquestionably possess a fine lot.

GREAT SALE OF WOOL.—We understand that the Messrs. Morrell of Tompkins county, have sold their present year's clip of wool for 50 cents per lb. Their flock is of the Saxon blood, 2,000 in number, and averages $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per fleece. We should think \$2,500 a pretty good sum these times for two farmers to finger for their clip of wool alone. Last year they obtained only $42\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb.

IMPROVED DURHAM SHORT-HORNS.—We respectfully suggest that this very long name may be dropped, as it now generally is in England, and that the race of cattle to which it is applied, may hereafter be simply designated as Short-Horns, or Durhams—either word is sufficient.

FEEL OF CATTLE.—Pray, gentlemen, use the proper technical term *handle*; and instead of exclaiming, such an animal is "a good feeler," or "feels well," say it is a "good handler," or "handles well."


OUT OF.—This term is improper, applied to a male; but proper, applied to a female. Say "got by," or simply "by" such a male; "out of" such a female.


SIRE BY, also, is improper. Animals have dams as well as sires, and the eccentric John Randolph, without intending in the slightest degree to be profane, said that one might with as much propriety write "damned by" as "sired by." It would be perfectly proper to say of any domestic animal thus; Rudolph, sire Rolla, dam Kate; or what is better; Rudolph, got by, or by, Rolla, out of Kate, or *vice versa*. These may be called small matters to criticise, yet when one can as easily speak correctly, it is better to do so.

NEW HAVEN COUNTY CATTLE SHOW, Agricultural and Horticultural Exhibition and Fair, and Plowing Match, to be held at the city of New Haven, Ct., on the 27th and 28th September. We would call especial attention to the above meeting. The town is one of the most attractive in this vicinity of itself alone, and the beautiful scenery around it—and then the show and fair! Why last year they had *one thousand and twenty-six* working oxen on the ground, all of a deep, glossy red, making a team of one mile and three-fourths long, as *one item* of the show. New Haven county, in the breed of its beautiful red cattle, may be called the Devonshire of America. It is our intention to be there in full force, for one, and all may be assured of a kindly welcome. The town is easily accessible by land or water—travelling cheap, and especial enjoyment in store.

THE NEW ENGLAND Silk Convention will hold its second annual meeting at Northampton, on Wednesday, October 4th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GREAT SALE of a splendid lot of Durham Cattle, Hereford Bulls, and South-Down sheep, at Mr. C. N. Bement's, Three Hills Farm, 13th of this month, 10 o'clock A. M.

 **REMITTANCES FOR THE AGRICULTURIST.**—Where good bank-bills are not to be had, postmasters will remit in gold coins; or for a single copy, silver can be sent in twenty-five-cent pieces, carefully pasted in the letter.

 We are more generally in our office at from eight to ten o'clock, A. M. Those wishing particularly to see us, will be more certain of finding us by calling at those hours.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

For the American Agriculturist.

PLOWS FOR THE SOUTH.

Ithaca, N. Y., July 23d, 1843.

DEAR SIR:—Please to say to your southern readers, that I am getting up patterns for a small one-horse plow, on the Barnaby and Moorer principle, on purpose to meet the wants of the south. I think my observations, in a tour of 2,000 miles through the heart of their country, will enable me to get them up a plow more generally useful than anything they have yet had, and at the same time come at a low price. Any of your friends ordering them through you, will be supplied at \$5 each, cash, delivered in the city of New York. Extra points, 5 cents per pound, if cast; if wrought, they can be made on the plantation.

E. CORNELL.

For the American Agriculturist.

MILKING QUALITIES OF DURHAM COWS.

Troy, July 17th, 1843.

DEAR SIR:—The following statement I am induced to communicate, to show the value of Durham stock for dairy purposes. A gentleman in this vicinity is the owner of two cows only; one a full-blood Durham, seven or eight years old, and the other a four-year-old, seven eighths Durham heifer. He informs me he kept an accurate account of their produce in milk and butter for thirty days. The result was as follows: 108 lbs. of butter, besides supplying a family of five persons with new milk and cream for ordinary family use, and nine quarts of new milk daily for a calf. The average weight of milk per day, from the oldest cow, was 68 lbs., and from the heifer 60 lbs., during the thirty days. One of the cows the gentleman purchased from the writer of this article. This statement may be relied upon as substantially correct. The cows were kept on *pasture only*.

This experiment was made at the suggestion of a brother of the owner of the cow, who resides at the east, when he was visiting at his house, as he had doubts as to the superiority of Durhams over the native stock for the dairy: the result satisfied him that he was mistaken.

GEO. VAIL.

On this same subject, Mr. E. Cornell writes us from Ithaca, under date of July 23d. We wish, in all cases, that the breed of the animals could be given us as near as possible.

There are some large stories going the rounds of the papers, on the subject of cows that give large quantities of milk.

Judging from present indications, the premium offered by our society on the subject, will bring to light some valuable cows in this county. There are three that I have some accounts from already, as follow:—

Judge Walbridge, of this village, has a cow that gave $395\frac{9}{16}$ lbs. milk in 7 days, ending 24th June last; average $56\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per day, or $28\frac{1}{2}$ quarts per day.

Some days she has given $61\frac{5}{16}$ lbs. per day. Her milk weighs 2 lbs. per quart. She has made $2\frac{1}{16}$ lbs. butter per day, with 2 quarts of her milk taken out for the use of the family.

Rev. Wm. Wisner has a cow that made 47 lbs. butter in May, and supplied two families with new milk for daily use during the time.

Geo. P. Frost, Esq., has a cow that has made $2\frac{7}{16}$ lbs. butter per day, from 16 quarts of milk. She gives a small quantity of milk, as you will see; but it is extraordinary in richness. All the above cows were running on good common pasture, with occasionally some light slops. Mr. Frost, at my suggestion, has commenced feeding his cow a little extra, to see what she will do. I judge by appearance, that the three above cows are a cross between the Devon and native—native blood predominating. We have some fine cows with a sprinkle of the Durham blood, which I trust will be heard from in due season; and if they are not misrepresented, they will acquit themselves handsomely.

E. CORNELL.

For the American Agriculturist.

CULTIVATION OF COTTON.—No. V.

Log Hall, Miss., Aug. 2d, 1843.

IN No. IV. I gave the preparatory steps to gathering our snowy staple, much of which is too often neglected until absolute necessity forces preparation. Having all things ready for picking cotton, I commence as usual early, as soon as the hands can gather even 20 lbs. each. This is advisable, not only in saving a portion of that from being destroyed, if rains should fall, which often do at this season (about the middle of August), but for another reason; passing through the cotton has a tendency to open out to sun and air the limbs that have interlocked across the rows, and hastens the early opening. On low grounds, especially, much loss is incurred in some seasons from the want of the sun to cause an expansion of the fibre within the bowl, so as to cause it to open. The bowl is composed of five divisions, in each of which there is a parcel of cotton wool surrounding each seed, there being several in each *lock* of cotton. When green, these fibres lie close to the seed, and as it ripens, the fibres become elastic, the bowl becoming hard and brownish. The Sea Island has only three divisions, as also the Egyptian, which is only the Sea Island of the best variety, with black seed, smooth, and a yellowish tuft of fibres on the small end; they are both from Pernambuco. Some of the cotton we plant has only four divisions, but I think five generally.

There is a peculiar art in gathering the cotton from the bowl, which, like handling stock, can only be acquired by practice; many gather equally fast with either hand. The left hand seizes the stem near the open bowl, or the bowl between the two middle fingers, the palm of the hand up; the fingers of the right hand are inserted tolerably low down in the bowl, a finger on each lock of cotton; then, as the fingers grasp it, there is a slight twisting motion, and a quick pull, which, if done well,

will extract the contents, the bowl being open, and the bottom of the locks not gummy to adhere. There is a vast difference in hands—not the quickest making the best pickers—a steady, clocklike motion, with some quickness, is necessary to gather fast. A neighbor of mine, when a young man, some ten years since, gathered 400 lbs., which was at that time the best I had known; this has been beaten since, by aiding the hand in emptying his sacks, and almost feeding and watering him while at work.

I weigh twice a day, at noon, and again at night. I never allow picking after dark, unless the hands take a very industrious fit, or run races; they are then indulged. Not unfrequently is this the case, although the same hands have picked together for years. They will try to outstrip each other, as is often seen with the horse, and evince as much anxiety to hear the weights, and appear as chop-fallen at being beaten, as if it were the first they had ever received; trying again the next day with no better success, and even endeavoring to steal out into the field before their competitor is aware of it.

After weighing, if the weather be fair, the cotton is consigned to the scaffold, to the care of those who pick out what trash and rotten parts are left. After being dried as said in the last No., it is taken into the upper part of the house, and placed over the gin-stand, ready to be turned into the hopper that leads from this place to the gin-stand. My gin-house is 32 by 62, framed, with two floors. Below the first floor is the running-gear, where the horses work; in the second story we weigh; on a level is the shed for sunning, fronting the south, in which is the gin-stand at one end; at the other the press. In the garret is carried the seed; cotton over the gin-stand, and the ginned cotton over the press.

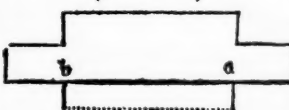
I never pick cotton if wet with rain, but attend to other matters. When the weather is good, I strive to keep every one busy that can gather anything like even a half-hand's work. All go out after daylight, but not long, I assure you; when, I can not say, as my manager has that part to attend to, for I never could think it agreeable to be out so early.

When I commence ginning, there is a small boy to drive each team, there being four horses, or mules, to work in pairs; one hand at the gin-stand, who is kept pretty busy in putting the seed-cotton on to the saws; another hand is required to push the cotton back from the flue of the gin-stand, rake cotton into the hopper, and clear out seed and motes after the gin drops them. With my gin-stand, I have myself ginned 4 bales per day, and averaged over 3 bales for a week together; but it requires constant attention. Though the labor is light, yet it requires a good hand to perform it. There is much loss-work in this business, frequently a part of the saws are running through seed, while others are almost choked; again, the roll is not full; again too full. In this way my ginner, though an excellent servant, and named after Cyrus of yore, is sometimes busy ginning out 2 bales, or even less per day, while I, though naturally lazy, and not disposed to thwart nature

in that prerogative, never gin under 3 bales. The plan is to keep the team steady, and shake the cotton regularly over the roll, so as to keep the roll regularly full. I call the *roll* the cotton in the gin-stand that is turned over and over by the motion of the saws, from which the saws pull off the article known in commerce as cotton.

The next and last thing is *baling*, which I do by cutting off several pieces from a bolt of bagging, about 4 feet 6 to 8 inches long, the length of the bale being 4 feet 6 inches; I then cut out the bed-cloth, so as to have the heading of each end on it, without wasting, which is done by splitting the first end long enough for head, say 2 feet 9 inches to 3 feet, and cut off one piece; then measure the length of the bale, cut half across, and split the same distance as their end, and cut one end from the bolt (leaving one half attached to the bolt), so as to have both heads on the same side of the cloth thus.

(FIG. 41.)



I then split in two one of the first-named pieces, and sew on to the side from *a* to *b*; this gives the bed-cloth; the two pieces each side of the long middle piece, when cotton is pressed down, serve as half the sides of the bale; the first-named cloth being placed on top of the cotton before pressing, and turned down, is met by these half sides, and when sewn up, covers the bale; the bed-cloth is lain smooth and even on the bed-block, and the doors of the press fastened over it, when the press is full; one of the first cloths cut, called top-cloth, is stretched under follower and on cotton. My press is a single-screw, inside press; the horse walking adjoining to the walk of the teams, working the running-gear of the gin-stand. The bale is pressed above them on the first floor, and the cotton is put in the press on the upper floor. Four hands, or rather three hands and a youngster do the pressing; two getting in the box and tramping the cotton down, while the youngster throws in the cotton, and the fourth sews in the head, and prepares a bed-cloth. We press 9 to 10 bales a day, averaging generally 425 lbs., preferring about that weight to any other.

After running the press down, one hand is employed in tying, while the two others wind up the rope on a windlass, to make it tight round the bale, having grooves in the bed-block and follower large enough for rope to pass through easily; one hand has a long needle, three feet long, either of white oak or iron wire, through the eye of which is passed a piece of twine, the ends tied together; a loop is formed, the rope passed through and made fast; the needle is then passed through the upper groove by one hand, another pulls through the opposite side, he then returns it below; the hand that ties pulls through, releases the twine, makes a knot in the end of the rope, passes it over the rope attached to the coil, and makes a single knot; the long end then is passed over a pin in the shaft to which the windlass is attached, then this is turned over and over until tight, the rope cut, and passed under the rope on the bale, sometimes tied, as if knitting a line on to a fishing-hook, and so on until the ropes are all tied. Mine are eight

in number; seven, however, are an abundance. Having one bale out, is sufficient to show you.

Now I am done, and right glad of it, as I fear your readers will be. I have been obliged to be particular, thinking unless the detail be so minute as to be comprehended by any one, it would not meet your wishes. I hope that my little labor will answer the ends for which you desired it. On some points I have not touched—the machinery and gin-stand; and I ought to have passed the pressing, as my press is far behind the present improvements; but I hope yet to furnish you with all that, though I can not promise, for without engravings it is difficult to explain.

M. W. PHILIPS.

For the American Agriculturist.

MARYLAND FARMING.

Davidsonville, Md., July 20th, 1843.

DEAR SIR: The district in which I reside, is in Ann Arundel county, 33 miles south of Baltimore, and 10 west from Annapolis, between the Patuxent on the west, and the Chesapeake bay on the east. The good land commences at the head of South river, and runs south about 20 miles, with an average breadth of about 7 or 8 miles from the Patuxent to the bay. These lands were originally of great strength, producing every variety of timber of the largest growth. Many trees still remain of great size; oaks 6 to 8 feet in diameter, poplars 4 to 5 feet, chesnuts the same, hickory, beech, elms, and maple, all grow luxuriantly, and in abundance. The surface of the land is gently waving, and all the hills are about the same level, which gives the surface in the distance the appearance of prairie-land. The soil is alluvial, composed of sand, clay, and vegetable mould. Green sand marl is found in many places, and is in different degrees interspersed with the soil. Forty to forty-five feet below the surface, a bed of shell-marl is always found about 15 feet thick, composed of every variety of shell, large and small.

This beautiful country has been cultivated from the first days of the emigrants, to within 20 years ago, by tilling the same fields with the same produce, or a simple alternation from wheat or other small grain, to tobacco or corn, without any effort to restore strength by manure or rest. Of course the land degenerated, and finally produced not more than 3 or 4 barrels (15 to 20 bushels), of corn, 5 or 6 bushels of wheat, and 5 or 6 hundred weight of tobacco to the acre. About 20 or 25 years ago, a few intelligent gentlemen commenced the system of planting and clearing and an alternation of crops; and soon the earth began to give forth its fruits anew, producing 20, 25, or 30 bushels of wheat, 8 to 10 barrels (40 to 50 bushels), of corn, and 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. of tobacco to the acre. Others soon followed the example, and now nearly the whole district is renovated, and fairly under this system.

The plan is simply to take an old field exhausted and overgrown with small pines, sassafras, chesnuts, &c., &c., grub clean, and put into corn.

The yield, under the most favorable circumstances, will be about 20 bushels of corn the first year. It is then put into small grain, and sown to clover the following spring; at the same time, plaster to the amount of a bushel to an acre is applied later in the spring. This crop will not amount to more than 6 or 8 bushels of wheat, and if other grain, in proportion. The clover is not grazed this year, but carefully preserved. The following year the first crop of clover is cut for hay in June, the second crop is turned in about August, and seeded with wheat about the 15th or 20th of September. Sometimes the planter prefers reserving this fallow for his corn or tobacco; this depends on his land, his force, and perhaps on the prices of different produce. I should have stated that plaster again, to the amount of one bushel to the acre is put upon the clover early in the spring; in fact plaster is applied to everything, to the grain, to the young corn, and tobacco, in the hills soon after planting, and even to the fields that are uncultivated, when used for pasture.

The crop, whatever it may be, will now show the effects of the clover and plaster. The wheat will be about 10 to 12 bushels to the acre, or 35 to 40 bushels of corn, or 800 to 1,000 lbs. of tobacco. The next year this field goes into tobacco or corn, and then again into grain, then clover, and so on. The second process of clover will cause the land generally to produce about 20 or 25 bushels of wheat, or 10 barrels (50 bushels), of corn, or 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. of tobacco, according as the one or the other may have been cultivated.

Our farms are divided into 4 fields, for corn, small grain, tobacco, and clover. Our fences are not all permanent, so that the fields are enlarged or contracted at pleasure, according to the cultivation. On a farm of 500 acres, the common size here, there would be about 150 acres in wood, 30 to 50 acres in meadow, stable-yard, garden, and the grounds about the house; and 4 shifts of about 70 acres each. On such an estate 20 hands could be employed; say six men, six women, four boys, and four girls. From this farm, 50 to 60 hogs-heads of tobacco, 1,000 to 1,200 bushels of wheat, and 500 barrels (2,500 bushels) of corn, besides oats, clover, hay, timothy or rye, potatoes, &c., &c., can be, and is produced. It is found by those who commenced this system of improvement 20 or 25 years ago, that their lands are at a stand, and even that they produce less than the lands now going through this process of cultivation. Such persons are consequently turning their attention to the use of lime, and in every instance where time has elapsed sufficient to test its effects, they have found the greatest advantage in it. This article has heretofore been too dear, but the present price will enable all to obtain it in the course of time. Eight cents a bushel for slacked lime is the price now, and it will be lower.

Such is the productiveness of our soil, with the worst of all labor, that of slaves; and I have no doubt from what I have seen here on a small scale, that if our district were divided into farms of from 100 to 150 acres, farmed by an industrious and intelligent set of white men, that the land would produce double the present result. The black la-

borer having no interest in the country, and by nature more lethargic than the white man, does no more than he is compelled. He has no thrift, no economy, no invention, and consequently we lack that which is so conspicuous in the north and east, neatness and method. I have known on a lot of 5 or 6 acres, 18 barrels (90 bushels), of corn produced to the acre, and wheat in proportion.

Land here is cheap, the most highly improved with all the needful buildings, may be had from \$50 to \$60, and unimproved, for \$20 to \$30 per acre. Markets are near and good, and conveyance of produce easy, and at low rates. The whole country healthy except on some of the rivers and creeks; but generally, the good land in question is on a ridge midway between the waters above named. To the south of this district, lies a similar tract of land, of the same character, not yet improved, that could be purchased on lower terms.

R. S. STEWART.

For the American Agriculturist.

DURHAM CATTLE AND SOUTH-DOWN SHEEP.

Kirkleavington, near Westchester, Westchester Co., Pa., 7th month, 1843.

RESPECTED FRIEND: Although I have so long neglected, yet I have not forgotten my obligation to give thee some account of the stock which I brought from England in 1839. It is well known that first-rate animals are quite scarce in England, and that they are worth more there than in this country is obvious, for two reasons; first, because the market for meat is much higher, and second, there are too many more independent and spirited breeders who will not buy a *middling* animal to breed from, when they can get a *first-rate* one.

Many people are disposed to scoff at the idea of *pedigree, handling, &c.* I have heard of the owners of large landed estates, who frequently offer considerable premiums to the person who would find a weed growing thereon; now suppose some of us had our farms clear of all kinds of weeds and their seeds, and some one would sell us some kind of valuable seed, among which there was the seed of some pernicious weed, but which was so small that an inexperienced eye could not detect it; again, suppose we had a fine herd or flock of pure bred animals, in which it had been as rare to see much imperfection for many generations, as it is to see weeds on some farms, and some one was to offer to sell us an animal whose appearance pleased us well, how could we know that there was no impure blood in it without referring to pedigree? In the case of the seed there is an opportunity of seeing, and although our country people are so sharp-sighted, I have known them to be deceived, and to sow the most pernicious of seeds. Now what I have the most to lament over in these days, is the deceptions which I believe have been practised in the sale of inferior bred animals to our *inexperienced breeders*, who I fear too often, in order to supply the want of real excellence, as nearly as they can in their produce, endeavor to make it up with an extra portion of feed, so that in some instances it is like tilling a poor soil, the expense of culture costs more than the crop is worth.

I have been highly gratified to learn by thy visit to Wiseton, that Earl Spencer has an aversion to showing his best animals at exhibitions, because he believes it to be injurious to *stuff* and *fat* them as is usual on these occasions, and he does not choose to exhibit them in usual condition to compete with those in such high condition; now if in England, where the art of breeding is best understood, and where animals are judged of by their real excellence, it will not do to show them in usual condition, well may some of us object to it in this country, where they are only judged of by the eye.

Thee is aware, that Thomas Bates, of Kirkleavington, was the breeder of my bull Yorkshireman; he is by the same sire as Cleveland Lad—Short-Tail (2621). I have never shown him at any exhibition, for precisely the same reason that Earl Spencer objects to showing. He will be five years old this month, and is now in good condition. When I visited Kirkleavington, T. B. had three bulls near about the same age, under one year old. When I asked the price of one of them, he inquired which one I preferred, I told him, he said 100 guineas was the price; and as I soon discovered he had but one price for them, I gave his asking. When I returned to Liverpool after the Oxford meeting, I met with J. Etches, who then resided there; he told me he had bought one of the other two at the same price, which he afterward called Locomotive, and which he since sold to E. Letton of Kentucky, for a handsome advance. My cow Donna Maria, was bred by W. F. Payley, of Gledhow, see 3d Vol. Herd-book, page 476. She is not of so good stock as Bates', and I think likely there is but little in England equal to his Dutchess family. Donna Maria brought twin heifer calves last winter.

As regards the Downs, I scarce know what to say of them, after seeing the admirable account which thee gave of those thee selected for F. Rotch and others. As soon as I saw the No. of the Cultivator that contained it, I forthwith sent it together with a letter to J. Ellman, of Glynde, of whom I had purchased one buck and two ewes, to know how it was that Webb had so far succeeded in carrying off so many prizes. To this he soon replied in a letter, stating that he had not shown anything at the last Royal Agricultural Show, but that Mr. Webb was justly entitled to all the prizes which he took.

I now have the buck and five of the ewes that I imported, and I fancy their produce is no discredit to them; though I would of choice had fewer males and more females. I have now about 30 all pure bred, having some time since sold all my grades, among which there was one ewe now owned by John Worth, near Marshalton, Chester county, which I do not hesitate to say, for beauty and justness of form, surpasses any sheep of any breed that I have ever seen. My flock this year averaged within a fraction of 3 1-4 lbs. each, after having been well washed in the river Brandywine.

I have been for some time in the practice of having the wool manufactured into cloth, and found that I passed quite well with it even in England,

and to the credit of "Honest John," I now say it, that I think his subjects are less disposed to judge men by their cloth than some other people, having long believed the saying, that "'tis not the dress that makes the man," and now having five boys to clothe, I find it quite convenient to breed such sheep as produce wool sufficiently fine to clad any practical farmer. I like the South-Downs much better than any other breed of sheep that I have ever bred, and I have not, for the last forty years, failed to breed a small flock every year. I have had the Irish, Leicesters, and some few Merinos. The first two I liked well until I obtained the Downs, and began to wear a domestic coat, and now I think their wool scarcely fit for stockings. Were I to make a business of growing wool, I should most certainly cross the Down with the Merino, by which means I could increase the weight of the Merino fleece sufficient to make up for the wool not being quite so fine, and then have a much more profitable sheep for the butcher, besides a much better constituted animal. Respectfully thy friend,

JOSEPH COPE.

For the American Agriculturist.

VIRGINIA LANDS.

Washington, D. C., August 4th, 1843.

DEAR SIR: I am thus far on my return from an exploration of that part of Virginia, lying within a circuit of 50 to 100 miles from this place, and do not hesitate to say, that considering its advantages as an old country, it is much to be preferred for

settlers from the north, than any part of the west with which I am acquainted. Lands can be had here, that are really quite eligible, from \$5 to \$15 per acre; and though apparently poor and exhausted, there is abundant material close by for renovation. I shall give you details hereafter, not having time now. Our company have about concluded to settle at —, but more of this anon. Wheat and other grains have proved a good crop; corn looks well now, though it has suffered some from the drought. Yours sincerely,

G. A. C.

We are quite obliged to Mr. McLean for the following designs of his farm-gate and road-scraper, and shall look for the promised subsoil plow with interest. We shall give it an insertion in our paper as soon as received. We have seen a great variety of farm-gates, but we find nothing superior or more simple than the design of Mr. McLean. We are informed that it *does not sag*, the great width of the top piece *c* at the swing-post end, and the single brace *d*, effectually preventing this.

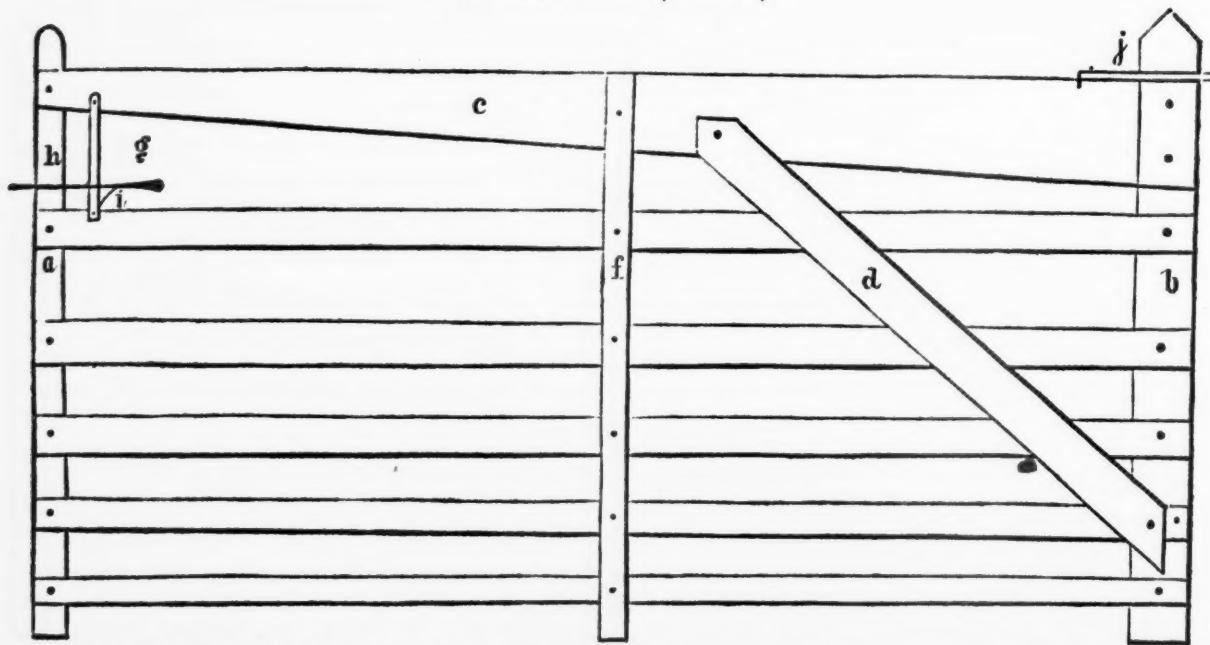
For the American Agriculturist.

FARM-GATE AND ROAD-SCRAPER.

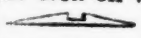
Reynolds Basin, July 25th, 1843.

DEAR SIR: I herewith give you a rough sketch of a farm-gate. I do not claim any originality in its construction. I made it myself, and take a little pride in the thing (being only a natural mechanic), because it is made well.

A FARM-GATE.—(FIG. 42.)



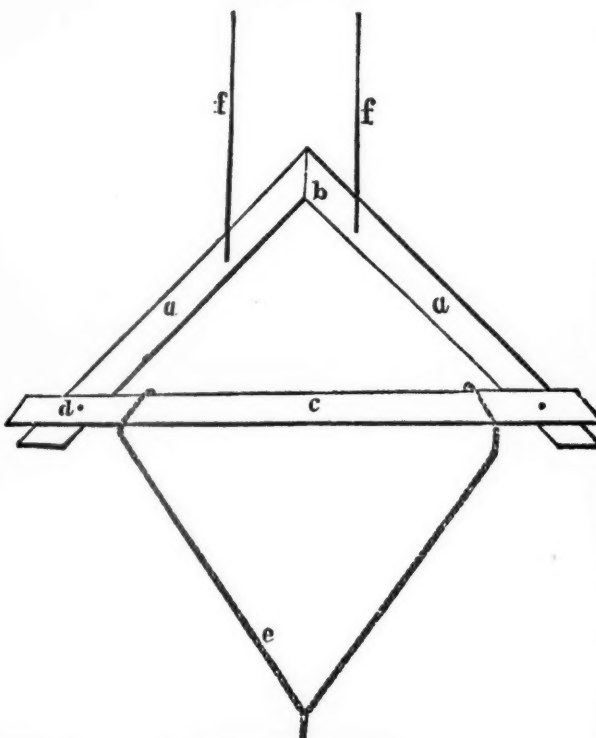
a, white oak, 2 × 4; *b*, ditto, 4 × 4; *c*, top rail white ash, 3 inches thick, and 3 inches wide at one end, by 9 inches at the other; *d*, brace, half on each side and sunk in its thickness say 1½ inches at the top rail, and heel-post at *e*, where it is secured by a bolt with a nut and screw; *f*, centre post framed into top rail 2 × 4, and mortises to admit

the slats; *g*, fastening, a mortise to be made through the post at *h* to admit the latch; *i*, the spring attached to the upright iron on which is attached the latch. The catch  is attached to the opposite post. The upper eye at *j* passes through on the upper side of the tenon, is let in the thickness of the iron. The end is bent

at right angles $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, to be mortised in. The eye to be secured with two bolts. I have secured the post on which the gate is hung at the foot, by bracing three ways all under ground. Frame a sill to the post and brace latterly each side, at the bottom of which have on another sill, and brace toward the gate. Let the post in the ground as far as the top of the braces, when well secured, put unleached ashes around the post to preserve it.

I have just constructed a road-scraper, and believing it to be of great public utility, I take the liberty of giving you a sketch of it. It has been used in several road districts, and indeed such has been the encomiums bestowed on it, that it is now considered the only instrument necessary to repair roads.

(FIG. 43.)



ROAD-SCRAPER.

a, a, are white oak plank 4 inches thick, and 18 inches wide. The wings are 5 feet long, and bevelled together at *b*, and made secure by spikes or wooden pins; *c*, 4×4 scantling framed through the wings at *d*, and screwed by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch pins running through the plank; *e*, a chain fastened to the cross-piece near the wing; *f, f*, handles; bore with a two-inch augur angling through the wings so as to raise the handles of sufficient height. At the bottom and inside of the wings attach a saw-plate, and have it project one quarter of an inch. The draught may be by chain as indicated above, or by a roller and tongue. I prefer a chain. Attach 2 or 3 yoke of cattle, and put on sufficient weight to have it do good execution. Its object is to level the road and fill up the ruts. The angle *b* should be kept over the rut, and as the dirt collects at the angle it falls in, and completely fills the ruts. When you wish to fill considerable of an excavation, retain the dirt until you are over it, then lift up by the handles, and the dirt is depos-

ited. In repairs it will supersede the common scraper, for no sane man should be guilty of scraping in turf or soil into a road. No better material can be used on a road (except gravel), than the dirt already there, and the longer it has been used the better. The operation of the scraper is well calculated to scrape from the sides toward the centre. If you have not anything of the kind, I presume you would be pleased with its operation. It is also well calculated to break paths in the winter, by reversing the draught. I did design to give you a draught of a subsoil plow invented by me, and some information of the great utility of subsoil plowing; but as I design to compete for the premiums on the instrument and its utility at the next State Agricultural Convention, to be held in Rochester September next, I have thought it best to defer it until then.

SHERMAN McLEAN.

For the American Agriculturist.

EVERGREEN HEDGES.

New York, August 3d, 1843.

VISITING the estate of Mr. J. P. Cushing, at Watertown, near Boston, a few weeks ago, I was struck with the beauty and economy of some Arbor Vitæ hedges enclosing his grounds. They have acquired a sufficient growth to prevent the passage of all ordinary animals, and have the appearance of enduring many years. It occurred to me that other evergreens, as the spruce and fir tribes, could be applied in the same manner, and serve for the same purposes. Although the Arbor Vitæ possesses more beauty than the spruce and fir, yet we conceive that this is counterbalanced by the advantages attending their cultivation. The latter are cheap, abundant, and will grow in almost every soil and climate.

The following diagram will show the mode of setting out these hedges:—

(FIG. 44.)



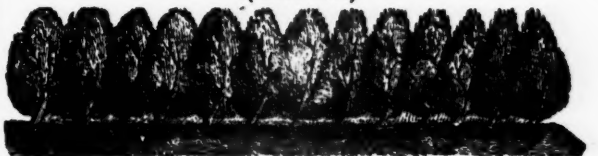
Transverse or Cross View.

(FIG. 45.)



Ground Plan.

(FIG. 46.)



Side View.

The young shrubs are planted alternately in two rows about nine or ten inches apart, as denoted in

Fig. 44, on a ridge of earth slightly elevated above the common level of the ground. The branches of one row entwine themselves among those of the other, and among themselves, forming a thick, tufted mass as indicated by Fig. 46, which, in ornamental plantations, should constantly be kept clipped, in order to preserve uniformity.

When first set out, the young trees appear to be too far apart, leaving spaces wide enough to admit small animals; but, in the course of a few years, their trunks will increase in thickness, and form as complete a barrier as the thorn or holly.

D. J. B.

THE writer of the following communication holds a vigorous pen, and if his position be untenable, we should be glad to see him answered. It appears from the August No. of Hovey's Magazine (page 311), that one of his correspondents has raised a full crop of fruit, and of a large size, from a Hovey's seedling strawberry, he having placed a single plant 210 feet from any other; and he too contends, that "there is no necessity for planting it either among, or close by any other variety, to insure a crop."

For the American Agriculturist.

THE STRAWBERRY.

Astoria, July 17, 1843.

In numerous articles in your periodical and others, I have seen assertions that there were male and female strawberry plants; and a May correspondent in Hovey's Magazine says, "Hovey's seedlings have no males;" and your Cincinnati correspondent, Mr. Longworth, expresses nearly the same opinion; and he gives drawings of the male and female strawberry plant.

The strawberry is traceable to great antiquity. Both Cato and Pliny describe it. The strawberry in its sexual parts has one property corresponding with the almost entire vegetable kingdom; that is to say, to secure fructification, it has the stamens and pistils (the male and female parts) on the same plant. Now to call any *perfect* strawberry plant a *male* or *female* plant, is to assert a fact at variance, the writer believes, though no botanist, with the habits of all other plants; that is to say, there are no intermarriages of plants, changing the sexual character of their progeny, and passing them from the description of those like the strawberry, Icosandria, Polygynia (males and females on the same plant), to those like the hemp and palms, with male and female on different plants. The strawberry produces strawberries of the same order and class with itself. The writer believes, that neither you, nor any of your correspondents, ever found a wild *he* strawberry—he has looked for one in vain.

I write this article, not to discuss any abstruse botanical question, but only to put, as I believe, the growers of strawberries on the *true* scent, rather than to see them occupying their time with pulling up *he* strawberries, or with introducing a male plant to every nine females, as

recommended in your December No., by Mr. Longworth, and approbated by Hovey's Magazine and the Albany Cultivator. Mr. L., in his seraglio system—nine female vines to one male—does not inform us whether the male plant has any family at home. Now the writer believes Providence acted wisely when he constituted *families*, and placed them under one roof; he believes Providence in the strawberry plant carried out the same principle, and made the stamens (or males) with their anthers, and the pistils (or females) with their stigmas, all in one calix. This position is certainly most likely to secure fructification. But the gentlemen referred to are pleased to recommend a new way of propagating the strawberry, by producing a description of plants all females, that they may be fecundated by strangers. Such cross may be desirable to produce a new variety in the next generation, but not to give, as the writer believes, the means of securing a crop.

The editorial authorities above referred to, are so high, that we may expect all the strawberry growers to set about perverting nature, by getting the strawberry to grow on principles unknown to Linnæus or Jussieu. They thought and have said, that the *strawberry* always had twenty stamens and many pistils, and never knew that a plant would change from its stamen and pistil character, in one calix, to *diacious*, or having the sexual parts on different plants; they supposed *perfect* plants did not cut such capers as sometimes to have the male and female in the same calix, and then again to keep separate establishments.

We all agree in one point, that the new varieties of strawberries do not produce good crops. Now the writer, with some experience on the subject, puts forth this doctrine, believing it will be found correct. That the strawberry, whether Hovey's or any other kind (and particularly if they are the large kinds, and have been highly cultivated), *approach* in their character to the cultivated rose, the dahlia, and a numerous class of plants, which lose their fructifying parts, and some of which double, as it is called; while in others, the sexual parts are at least imperfect, and produce no seed. The stamens turn into pistils, and sometimes, both stamens and pistils turn even into leaves. Now according to Smith, late president of the London Horticultural Society, the stamens are essential, and no plant hitherto discovered, after the most careful research, is destitute of them, either on the same flower with the pistils, or a separate one of the same species. It therefore results, that Mr. Longworth's female strawberry plant is not a *plant*, in a correct botanical sense, for it does not belong to the class of plants, with their sexual parts on different plants, nor does it belong to its own class, for it has not the stamens and pistils, which the strawberry always has. Now, Mr. L.'s plants are something. Pliny mentions apples without kernels. Now apples which have no seed are no more apples, than Mr. L.'s plants, without a union of the stamens and pistils, were strawberries. The plants referred to are *monsters*. Nature is outraged and set at defiance as much as she is in the double dahlia, carnation, stock, rose, and all the double-flowering trees, though not pre-

cisely in the same way; for the stamens are absent in the strawberry, increasing the pistils, or sometimes the stamens and pistils, increasing probably the number of the flowers only. President Smith, referred to, says that the stamens are often obliterated by excessive nourishment. So the strawberry, though the bed is white with flowers, will frequently produce no seed or berries, or at least but a stray one.

Our climate appears well suited to grow the double flowering plants; for instance, the double cherry, almond, the double apple, stock, and carnation, as well as the rose. The dahlia is said to grow or double better than in England or South America, where it is a native; that is, it doubles more and seeds less. Nothing, too, is more frequent than that a young tree is found too vigorous in our climate (the pear particularly) to bear fruit. The books direct the bleeding of them, cutting off the roots, and sometimes taking up and replanting them, not the destroying them because they are *he*! The writer has frequently observed that the modern French grafted pears (on quince stocks) will bear the *first* and second years after setting out, and then will take a start and grow vigorously in leaves, wood, and flowers, but give no fruit; and where the stock of the pear-tree is of its own kind, and in rich soil, it seldom bears sooner than nine or ten years. The dahlia, under poor cultivation, goes back to its seed and single condition.

The writer transplanted a good bed of raspberries (being too much exposed) to a rich light soil, formerly deeply trenched and well treated for asparagus. The raspberries run seven or eight feet high, but he had for three years no raspberries; he put them on a similar spot to that whence he had taken them, and the second year had a good crop. Now I believe, if the flowers had been examined, they would have been found imperfect; that is, the twenty or more stamens, and the many pistils, would not have been found. The farmer experiences *here*, the same principle; if he too highly manures his grain, he gets straw, not wheat—the blossoms not being probably perfect, which is a desideratum in all cultivation except in flowers.

Nothing, it is believed, more frequently fails, than the fine kinds of new seedling strawberries. To remedy this, the strawberry must not be planted in the richest bed of the garden, and there must be no rank or strong manure applied to it. In the fall, bring about the roots a little virgin soil and decayed leaves if you have them. Protect them not with dung, but a little salt hay, if you can obtain it, or the boughs of cedar or other evergreens will answer to screen them from the winds, which is probably all the protection they require, as the strawberry is indigenous to our cold climate. This is my treatment, and I have known a bed of *he*-strawberries go back from their *he* state, until they got in a family way, and produced abundance of fruit.

The treatment recommended will probably not always, nor perhaps generally give a prolific yield of the new kinds of large strawberries. I fear these new varieties are not well suited, at least, for the New York climate. Our market-men run

on the Hudson, which is, though large, an old variety, and probably indigenous to America; at all events this variety is not so apt to be termed *he*, but generally yields plenty of berries.

The old white and red hautboys and Chilies, and the early scarlet, were with us a sure crop and good fruit. I can not say so much for the large new varieties; their berries in quantity and quality are not generally equal to the small kinds referred to—certainly not in quality to the wild strawberry. The Dawnton, Keens seedlings, and Hovey seedlings, are all in poor repute as bearers; and yet the new varieties are so magnificent in appearance (none more so than Hovey's), and not *bad* either, that I am in hopes your readers will try my cure for their sterile properties. It is believed that the advanced doctrine explains the whole mystery of what is called *he* and *she* strawberries; and the writer hopes it may lead to a rational plan to improve their cultivation.

The philosophy of my remedy is based on the fact, that the strawberry is a delicate feeder. Unlike the grape, it repudiates and abhors the whole class of rich dungs, urates, poudrettes, and guano; for the wild strawberry is found both in the woods on a virgin soil, and on poor sandy hills.

Mr. Hovey's first bed was, he says, very prolific. Mr. H. put in the seed, Providence took care of them, made them male and female in the same domicil. Mr. H., the next year, probably wanted to make—what? strawberries? no, but strawberry runners, and every person to whom he sent them, believing they were a good kind, set about making runners, for sale, and they have got them.

The writer visited an amateur strawberry gentleman this spring, who had various kinds. His Hovey bed was taken peculiar care of, so that he could present his friends some. The writer asked him if they had borne well? He replied they were very large—he would find him *one*; after some little time, one was found, very large, and if strawberries were raised, to be looked at, or taken in small quantities, like medicine, then under the present treatment, they would answer. The runners of these vines in the garden referred to, were four feet long. Mr. Longworth says a plant in his garden, in one year, covered with runners three square feet of ground. Now no plant will do both; make a large amount of stems, foliage, and runners, and bear fruit or berries at the same time.

Mr. Hovey has a good strawberry, if he will preserve its natural perfections, and as fast as he finds nature is varied from, endeavor to restore it; and he should never distribute young plants, except they are *strawberry* plants which produce stamens and pistils. But as Mr. Longworth prefers a strawberry of the Hovey kind, without stamens (and this is one of the principles so much lauded), perhaps Mr. Hovey should be excused for selling such. The Cultivator, too, says, Mr. L. "accounts so truly for the manner in which many disappointments have arisen," and teaches so clearly "the manner in which such failures may be avoided." The plan is this—nine Hovey's female seedlings with one male Hudson! Mr. L. says in the article, "being defective in the male organ increases its value"! "But it is necessary

that cultivators should know it, so as to plant a few vines, perfect in the male organs, near them." Mr. L. admits that he is surprised to find no English gardeners who understood the true character of the strawberry! In horticulture, the English are admitted to be the greatest proficient in the world. True wisdom leads us to doubt when we differ from such authority.

In examining Mr. Longworth's theory, it is important for us to consider whether the pollen of one strawberry will fecundate pistils of another, and if so, with what facility and certainty, and at what distance it will perform this duty.

Mr. L. says that the Hudson, Virginia scarlet, and our native strawberry will not impregnate the hautboy and some other varieties; these are believed to be American varieties. And if the male Hudson will not impregnate the kinds of strawberries as stated above, is it not probable, at least, that they will not, for the purpose of a crop, impregnate the Hovey? If I believed Mr. L.'s premises, I should, with the lights before me, come to the above conclusion. Mr. L. says he "kept the male and female Hudson in separate compartments for 20 years, and they never produced perfect fruit." Of course they could not have had the stamens and pistils on the same plant, and if on different perfect plants, then they are certainly no strawberries. A perfect strawberry of the kind referred to by Mr. L. would be a *rara avis*, more so than a black swan, for that I have seen. I may be answered by Mr. L. that "facts are stubborn things." I admit it; but when things are spoken of as facts which are mere matters of opinion and inference, they are to be taken with great allowance, particularly when they appear to violate the usual order of nature, and the opinions of the best informed writers.

S. S.

(To be continued.)

ANALYSIS OF MAIZE OR INDIAN CORN.

We have received a letter from Dr. Dana, of Massachusetts, calling our attention to the following communication in the New England farmer, correcting an error which appeared in his analysis of Indian corn, when first published in that periodical, and which was copied in a note of one of our correspondents, page 119 of the current volume of this paper. We insert the correction with pleasure, and should have done so previously, had it not unfortunately escaped our observation. We wish that the state of Massachusetts would employ Dr. Dana to make a similar analysis of other grains, and also roots. We are of opinion there would be a slight difference between those grown in the drier climate and under the hotter sun of the United States, and such as are produced in the cooler, moister climate of Great Britain; and if there be a difference, it is important to the farmer to know it.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER:

DEAR SIR—I ask leave to correct a material er-

ror in the statement of the results of the analysis of Indian corn which I sent you, and which you published in your paper of March 8, 1843.

1.26 should be 12.6. Deducting this number, the product of multiplying the nitrogen of corn by 6.20, from the water of vegetation and the salts, we have 77.09.

The corrections thus made, the results are—

<i>Flesh-forming principles</i> —gluten, albumen, &c.	12.60
<i>Fat-forming principles</i> —as gum, sugar, starch, woody fibre, oil, &c.	77.09
Water	9.
Salts	1.31

100.

With regard, your ob't serv't,
SANUEL L. DANA.

Lowell, June, 10, 1843.

WE beg especial attention to the present No. on Sheep Husbandry. It is the best and most accurate account we have yet met of the introduction of Merinos into the United States. We trust that our exchange papers will copy it widely, as well as the other Nos. on this subject. We are certain that the public can not be furnished with more useful or interesting agricultural matter.

For the American Agriculturist.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.—NO. IV.

Showing how the United States were once furnished with the most valuable breed of sheep in the world

The early years of the present century should be ever memorable in the estimation of all intelligent Americans and lovers of our country, as being the period of the first introduction into the United States, of the MERINO breed of sheep,—beyond all question the most valuable kind that ever existed in the known world. To that distinguished and patriotic statesman and agriculturist, the late Chancellor Livingston, of the state of New York, has been usually and *deservedly* awarded the credit of being the *first* to introduce the Merinos into this country; but this high meed of praise, and strong claim on the lasting remembrance and gratitude of his country, was justly shared with him by the late Col. David Humphrey, of Connecticut, then minister to Spain, who almost simultaneously with Mr. Livingston's first importation, introduced a much greater number of this invaluable breed of animals. Indeed a single pure-bred Merino ram had been brought to the United States from France, in July of the previous year (1801), by that spirited and enterprising Frenchman, M. Dupont de Nemours. This ram was called Don Pedro, and was of great excellence. He was sent out to this country by M. Delessert, a banker of Paris, intended for his farm, called Rosendale, situated near Kingston, on the Hudson river, where Don Pedro remained about four years, during which, notwithstanding his merit, he attracted but little notice, nor was his value at all appreciated

in that vicinity. In the year 1805 he was sold at auction, with M. Delessert's other stock, and was purchased by M. Dupont's agent for the trifling sum of sixty dollars, and was then removed to E. I. Dupont's farm, near Wilmington, Delaware, where he ultimately excited much attention, and was for many years useful in laying the foundation of great improvement, by crossing a large number of native ewes. But the first introduction of pure-bred Merinos of *both sexes*, was in the spring of 1802, by Chancellor Livingston, who being then at Paris as minister from the United States to France, sent home at that time two pairs of fine Merinos, the best he could obtain. These he sent out in the care of one of his own servants, intending (to use his own words), that they should be followed by others, which intention was not (according to my impression), accomplished before 1807, in which year he obtained a few additional very choice Merinos from the celebrated royal breeding flock at Rambouillet.

This distinguished Merino flock was founded in the year 1786, by a careful selection, under authority of the Spanish king, of superior sheep from the best Leonese travelling flocks of Spain. This selected flock consisted of 367 sheep (rams and ewes), which were of such uncommon beauty and excellence, as to be the admiration of all the many Spanish shepherds, through whose flocks they passed on their journey to France. What with their original superiority by selection, and the care and skill with which they were subsequently bred in France, the Rambouillet Merinos, at the time of Mr. Livingston's importation from that flock, were esteemed decidedly superior to any other Merinos in the world, as regards size and *weight and quality of fleece*. Besides getting rid of the very objectionable kempy hairs, sometimes called *jarr*, which to a considerable extent characterized many of the original Spanish Merinos, they had within the first twenty years at Rambouillet, so much improved in fineness, softness, and evenness, as well as weight of fleece, that it was found they could no longer, without injury, be crossed with fresh Spanish blood, though the best that could be obtained from Spain. This high character the royal Rambouillet flock of Merinos has maintained without abatement up to the present day, with no loss of robustness of constitution nor of any other desirable quality. For this, I have the authority of several experienced observers, at different periods, of comparatively recent date. The interesting contrast here presented, as compared with the less fortunate result of our own importations of Spanish Merino blood, made about twenty years later than the origin of the Rambouillet flock, would naturally suggest some important topics of reflection, which shall have attention in due course.

But to return to the early introduction of Merinos into the United States. Mr. Livingston's first importation arrived here safely, as we said, in the spring of 1802, soon after which (I think in course of the same year), Col. Humphrey succeeded in introducing into the country a much greater number, directly from Spain, so that, in the words of Mr. Livingston, "the foundation was then well laid for their perfect establish-

ment in the United States." They however had to contend against much and strong prejudice for several years, during which they made but little progress in the esteem or confidence of the country at large, nor even in their immediate vicinity; and for the ultimate spread of these invaluable animals, the country was much indebted to the untiring personal efforts of the two patriotic citizens whom we have named as the authors of their first introduction. Suffice it to say, that in spite of prejudice and all obstacles, the enterprising and persevering efforts of those gentlemen resulted, for their own credit and their country's good, in glorious success; holding out, in all coming time, a bright example to all, and especially to our public functionaries abroad, that the great and true interests of our country may be essentially promoted by other means than political negotiation and intrigue. The Merinos in the U. S., under the fostering hand of Mr. Livingston and Col. Humphrey, gradually surmounted prejudice and opposition, and finally grew so much into favor, that by the year 1808 the desire for them begat a spirit of hot speculation, and became a sort of disease in the public mind, since characterized as "the Merino sheep fever," or mania, which lasted quite a length of time, and during which single sheep were not unfrequently sold for \$1000 and upward, each.

Stimulated by the high selling prices in this country, many persons engaged in the importation of Merino sheep from Europe. The invasion of Spain by the armies of Napoleon, having at that period opportunely thrown open to the whole world the hitherto closed doors of that peculiar and interesting country, some of her choicest Merino flocks became the prey of speculators, and during the years 1808, '9, and '10, vast numbers of Spanish sheep were brought to this country, and landed at almost all the ports from the Potomac to the Merrimac; indeed, the importations to some extent, continued nearly up to the breaking out of the war between the United States and Great Britain in 1812. Selected, or brought out as they were without selection, by persons who had but little or no knowledge of sheep, for the most part mere mercantile speculators and adventurers, of course the *quality* of those importations was unequal, and varied from the *very worst* up to the *very best*. The only wonder is, that so many *good* sheep should have been brought out in the crowd. I well remember that a highly intelligent man, who was at that period personally engaged in sending out a very large number to the U. S. from Spain, once told me, that *at first*, not being able to get access to the choice sheep, the *travelling* flocks of Spain, he had to purchase at *Gibraltar* the best he could get, such as were brought in as market or mutton sheep for the supply of the garrison; but that he subsequently, on the confines of Portugal, during the political troubles in Spain, obtained very choice pure-bred sheep from the Duke del Infantado's flock. Of course some trash was at that period brought into the country; doubtless, many of the sheep were of the *Estantes* or stationary flocks of Spain, and had no pretensions to blood; but among the numerous importations, there were many entire shipments of *inestimable value*, embracing the

very choicest blood of the pure, high-bred *Trashumantes* or travelling flocks, such as had never before been accessible to the world at large, the exportation of those sheep from Spain having been interdicted, under the severest penalties, it having been from time immemorial the policy of that government to prevent the diffusion into other countries of her fine-woolled sheep, in which purpose she was a long time strangely and most effectually assisted by the ignorant prejudice existing in other European countries, that the *superior quality* of Spanish wool was owing to the *peculiar climate of Spain*, or to their peculiar method of treating their sheep, their long, annual journeys, &c., &c., and that the Merinos *would not thrive out of Spain*. And here I am naturally and most forcibly reminded of the somewhat similar prejudice which has long existed in a portion of *our own country*, but which is now at last rapidly giving way; i. e. that the growing of fine wool can not succeed with us *out of the old northern states*. This notion has assisted for a long time to give the northern and eastern states almost a *monopoly* of the profitable business of growing fine wool. But there never was a greater mistake: *their patent* for that business is now nearly "run out," and its advantages are, by the diffusion of agricultural intelligence, thrown open to free competition in all portions of our country, where they have enterprise and spirit to engage in the production of this important and profitable staple.

So far from the north and east producing as heretofore *nearly all* the fine wool, the only doubt now is, whether they will long be able to stand their ground in continuing to grow it at all, in competition with the hill country and prairies of the south and west. It is now but a very brief time since it was asserted and generally believed, that fine wool could not be produced on the western prairies; that fine-woolled sheep would not thrive on the natural or wild grasses of the prairies. But the *fact* proves otherwise, and is already acknowledged to be just the reverse. It is the very country for growing fine wool. They only want arrangements for winter keep, with shelters to protect their sheep from the long drenching rains and cold storms of late autumn and winter. Then, with the right sort of sheep, and the benefit of such suggestions as our observation and experience will enable us to offer them in the course of these papers, they may "go ahead" with the certainty of success. The Merino has thriven and done well in all the countries of Europe to which he has been transplanted, not even excepting England, with her peculiar climate of almost constant humidity.

The attempt by the English to establish Merino sheep, and to produce fine wool in their Australian colonies, has, as is well known, been attended with eminent success. This is, however, nothing more than might reasonably have been expected, with a climate such as that is understood to be, for the most part dry, and of course in that respect favorable to the finer sorts of sheep. From that remote portion of the world, England already derives a considerable amount of fine wool for her manufactures; thus serving to render her in some degree

independent of Germany and Spain, for the needful supply of this indispensable material.

The introduction of Merino sheep into our own country, in the early part of the present century, was, as I have already stated, entirely successful. They soon became perfectly acclimated, and proved a hardy and profitable race in this country. The cross of Merino bucks with the native ewes, soon became almost universal throughout the northern and eastern states, and was eminently successful, giving a strong and hardy kind, with good size, good quality of wool, heavy fleeces, and excellent mutton. After four or five crosses or more with a good Merino buck, the wool became, in most cases nearly or quite as good as the original Spanish, and was then quite as fine and good as the real wants of the country required, or would sustain by adequate remunerating price to the grower. The Merinos that we then had, which are by many persons now remembered as the "old-fashioned Merinos," were almost as tough and enduring as horned cattle, and could not only themselves live, but raised their lambs without difficulty. They were the *right sort*, in all respects exactly adapted to the wants, necessities, and circumstances of this country. Pity it is that we could not have "let well enough alone." But so it was—we did not. After being, as it would almost seem by the hand of Providence, supplied with and perfectly established in possession of the *best, hardiest, and most profitable* race of sheep in the known world, we, within a brief time, incredible as it may seem, almost wholly lost or threw them away.

In this paper, you have seen how and when we obtained them. In my next, I will, if you please, show how and when they were *lost*; and if time and space then permit, will also point out how they may be certainly, speedily, and cheaply restored to the country, in all their former excellence.

I had intended giving in this or my next communication, a brief sketch or epitome of the history of the Merinos of Spain, together with some particulars of their diffusion throughout most of the other countries of Europe. But it must be deferred for a time, in order to make room for matter of greater present interest.

June, 1843.

AMERICUS.

For the American Agriculturist.

PAULAR MERINOS.

Baton Rouge, La., July 20th, 1843.

DEAR SIR: I well recollect the first Merino sheep which appeared in your city. They were landed at one of the lower slips, in the year 1810, accompanied by their Spanish shepherds and dogs, which walked forward, the sheep following them with the utmost docility up Chatham street, and out into the Bowery. I subsequently purchased a small flock of these sheep the same year, at a public sale in the old custom-house yard. They were declared to be of the Paular breed, and among them was a very fine buck, of large size, large dewlap hanging several inches below the neck, much like Mr. Collins's Grandee, though not so

tully developed. His wool was very fine and filled with yolk—the ends perfectly crusted, so that after a stormy night, when covered with snow to the depth of three or four inches in the morning, he would rise and shake himself as clean and dry, as if he had been standing in a hot sun. Every part of his body, legs, and head, was covered with wool, and it usually took over an hour to shear him, as I would always have it done in the most perfect manner.

But the object of my letter is to show how grade sheep may be bred with wool sufficiently fine for all common purposes. I purchased a number of large, long-legged, bare-bellied, coarse-wooled, native sheep, with large bags and teats, and put them to this buck. This half-bred produce attained a large size, and averaged 4 lbs. to 4½ lbs. of wool per head, of good quality. They possessed great constitution, were excellent mutton, and according to my notion, a very useful sheep. I have thought, since residing in Louisiana, that a cross of the pure Paular Merino, or Rambouillet, with the old Spanish sheep of this state, would be an equally successful one to that I made so long since at the north, as the old natives there in many respects resemble those we now term natives here.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. C. WILLIAMS.

As we have had repeated inquiries addressed us as to an Agricultural Institute, where young men could be placed for an education, we would refer our readers to the following communication of the Rev. Mr. Noble on this subject, and for particulars, as to terms, &c., see his advertisement in this paper. We have every confidence that Mr. N. will devote himself entirely to his pupils, and that they will have all the attention bestowed upon them, and receive all the advantages in their education promised. As this is the first attempt to establish an Agricultural School in this vicinity, we trust that he may receive full encouragement in his highly useful and praiseworthy undertaking.

For the American Agriculturist.

AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE.

Bridgeport, Conn., August 16th, 1843.

DEAR SIR: The object of the Agricultural Institute which I am about to establish here, is to furnish a system of education adapted to the wants of those youth who may be designed for the pursuits of agriculture. It is remarkable that agriculture, on which mankind are dependent for their very sustenance, which employs daily "not less than two hundred millions of men, and nine tenths of the fixed capital of civilized nations," should have received, comparatively, so little attention from the learned and powerful, and that it has yet no schools or colleges to investigate and illustrate its principles, to advance its interests, to elevate its character, and to give it, both as an art and a science, its just place among the several departments of human learning. It is intended that the

Institute shall provide the means of a complete agricultural education. Those only will be received into the Institute who have made considerable advancement in the ordinary branches of an English education. The full course of instruction will require from three to four years, and will embrace all the natural sciences, with their application to Agriculture, the evidences and general principles of natural and revealed theology, mathematics, moral philosophy, political economy, rhetoric, history, original composition, the drawing of various business papers, extemporaneous speaking, and the principles of civil, constitutional, and national law.

It is designed that courses of lectures shall be delivered on the different branches of natural science, by distinguished professors, and particularly upon chemistry in connexion with its application to agriculture. The ancient and modern languages will be taught, if desired; and lessons in music, penmanship, and drawing, may be obtained at moderate charges.

There will be a systematic course of agricultural experiments, to test the value of different modes of culture, of the several kinds of manure, and of all such products of the farm as may be suited to the climate.

The pupil will have an opportunity of witnessing the various operations of farming, horticulture, and the planting and growing of fruit and ornamental trees, with the formation and use of the several kinds of manure. He will not be required to engage in field labor, except perhaps to learn the use of agricultural implements; but when desired for the purposes of health or economy, he may be employed on the farm, in the garden, or nursery, a given number of hours daily, for which a just allowance will be made on the term bills. A skilful farmer, gardener, and nurseryman will be employed, and the department of each will be conducted by system, and with a studious regard both to economy and to scientific principles.

An advantage it is thought will be found in the fact, that the improvements in laying out grounds, fencing fields, and erecting suitable buildings for the various purposes of a farming establishment, will be progressing—affording the pupil, at the same time, a source of amusement, and an opportunity of much valuable instruction.

My location is well suited for such an institution. It is on the east bank of the harbor, within a few minutes walk of the churches, and yet so retired, rural, and beautiful, as to be in every way suited for the residence of pupils. Two steamboats run each way daily, between this and New York, and the Housatonic railroad connects us with the interior, Albany, and Boston. Sixty acres of land lying in one tract (enough for all the purposes of such an establishment), surround my residence—presenting from every part of it agreeable views, and nearly all under cultivation. I am, if not an enthusiast, very fond of the business, both of instruction and agriculture. For some twenty years I united the teaching of the classics with the duties of a parish. Several years since, I retired to my present residence, and have been engaged chiefly in farming and gardening, and in planting

a nursery. While the pupil is connected with the establishment, it is intended that he shall witness all the operations of the agriculturist, and form such tastes and habits, that in after life he may combine the cultivation of the soil with intellectual improvement.

B. G. NOBLE.

WE were in error in stating in our last, that the Show and Fair of the American Institute commenced on the 9th of October next; it begins on the 10th. See programme below.

For the American Agriculturist.

PROGRAMME OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

New York, Aug. 4, 1843.

DEAR SIR:—Agreeably to your request, I send you a general programme of some of the leading operations which have already been determined on for the 16th Annual Show and Fair, which will be held at that well-known place, Niblo's Garden, commencing the 10th October next. It is fitted up in a style that far surpasses what it ever has been before. There are many circumstances connected with this anniversary calculated to give it peculiar and powerful attractions with the considerate and influential portion of Americans. A new and a remunerating staple seems to be imperiously called for, which may be disposed of in the foreign markets of the world.

The demand for our leading staples for a series of years, exhibits an alarming falling off, in proportion to the increase of our population. Shall we continue to increase their production? This will diminish prices still more, and their decline will more than counterbalance the increased production. As proof of the diminished foreign demand, statistics show that the sales of tobacco in foreign markets have, within a few years, fallen off three fourths, making the proportional allowance for our increased population. Flour about the same; and beef one third. Our exports of the products of the forest have also experienced a similar falling off.

Great exertion is made to extend the growth of cotton, and what does it avail? The declining prices defeat the hopes of the planter. This state of things is universally felt, and there is a cry for a new staple from Maine to Florida.

The necessities of our country have created this universal desire for a new and reliable staple, that will compensate labor for its culture. And such the American Institute believe is *Silk*. It is high time this question should be decided. For this purpose a silk convention will be held, and all the statistics necessary to its decision will be collected as far as practicable. Members will be desired to bring all the facts within their knowledge, embodied for the use of the convention, to enable them to come to a correct conclusion. If the facts obtained show that its culture will be profitable, it is believed by many that \$50,000,000 value will be produced in these U. S. annually, in 10 years from the annunciation of this conclusion.

The Convention of the New York Agricultural Society, to ascertain the merits of different breeds

of cattle, is well worth the attention of that distinguished association. Breeding and feeding have in one century tripled the average weight and value of cattle in Great Britain. Their herdsmen do not remit their exertions to improve still further, one iota. Every motive of pride and ambition are presented to stimulate their exertion. See the array of noble lords who attended the late show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, at Derby. The public spirit with which they were inspired. Two thousand persons partook of a public dinner. About four times as much was required for admission to the exhibition as at our great annual Show and Fair, and not a complaint is heard. Their speeches breathe an enthusiasm that will be felt through the kingdom, calculated to make the husbandman respected, and dignify and ennoble his occupation. Do they misjudge, and give to agriculture an undue importance? If they do not, let us follow their wise example.

The managers have determined that the following shall constitute a part of their arrangements.

Tuesday, Oct. 10th.—The display will open to visitors at 9 o'clock A. M., and continue unto 10 P. M., through the Fair. Address at 7½ P. M., in Niblo's saloon. Fireworks at 9 P. M. Friday and Saturday previous are the days for receiving articles for competition and exhibition, and Monday for arranging.

Wednesday, 11th.—Address in the saloon at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Thursday, 12th.—Silk Convention at 10½ A. M. Address in saloon at 7½ P. M. Every member is desired to bring a complete history of all he has done in Silk, with all the important facts he has obtained.

Friday, 13th.—Silk Convention continued.

Saturday, 14th.—Address at 7½ P. M.

Monday, 16th.—Entries of Cattle, Horses, &c., at Niblo's Garden. Pedigrees signed by the owners required. Plowing exhibition at Paterson, and Address.

Tuesday, 17th.—Making catalogue of Cattle. Convention of N. Y. State Agricultural Society at 7 o'clock P. M. Subject, the Merits of Different Breeds of Cattle.

Wednesday, 18th.—Cattle exhibition. The cattle must be on the ground by 9. A. M.

Thursday, 19th.—Last day of cattle exhibition. Address on Agriculture 7½ P. M.

Friday, 20th.—Anniversary Address.

A number of other addresses will be delivered, of which notices will be given, with other transactions to be determined upon hereafter.

P. S. *Silk* will also be a leading article, as well as fruit, flowers, and agricultural productions generally. An effort will be made to procure a full display of *poultry*. As *household manufactures* have commanded legislative attention, a medal will be bestowed on the exhibitor of the greatest variety and best quality of household furniture. Room will be reserved for the mechanical operations of the trades, such as *reeling*, particularly silk; also for *spinning, weaving, turning, casting, &c.* The best construction of a *silkreel* for general use, is of paramount importance to the silk culture. The exhibitors of the greatest varieties of highly-finished and well-adapted *farming and gardening* implements, will command a premium.

T. B. WAKEMAN,
Cor. Sec'y.

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the N. Y. S. Ag. Society for July, was held at Rochester, on the 12th. Present, Mr. Wadsworth, President; Messrs. Sherwood and Langworthy, Vice Presidents; Mr. Tucker, Secretary; and Messrs. Walsh of Lansingburgh, and Hillhouse of Albany, members of the Board. There were also present, the president and several of the officers of Monroe Co. Ag. Society, together with a number of citizens of Rochester, who took part in the deliberations of the committee, and evinced a warm interest in behalf of the efforts of the society.

Propositions were made to alter the time of holding the fair to an earlier day than had been fixed upon, and to alter the premium list so as to give separate prizes to the different breeds of Short Horn, Hereford, and Devon cattle. Both propositions were, however, after full discussion, rejected.

The committee, after viewing the different locations offered for holding the society's Cattle Show and Fair, which is to be held on the 19th, 20th, and 21st days of September next, selected a beautiful spot on the west side of State street, about a mile north of the centre of the city of Rochester. The ground is elevated and dry, with a close heavy turf, and is admirably located for the purpose, being on one of the principal avenues, with a macadamized road and sidewalks extending to it.

The question of enclosing the grounds, and charging the small sum of 12½ cents for admission, as practised at the last fair in Albany, was discussed, when it was unanimously

Resolved, That a committee of arrangements be appointed, whose duty it shall be to prepare the show grounds for the exhibition, by causing eight or ten acres, as they may think best, to be enclosed with a high and substantial fence; to erect such building or buildings as they may deem necessary; procure tents, build pens, &c.; and that to defray the expenses thus incurred, a fee of 12½ cents be charged for admission.

The following gentlemen were appointed for the purpose specified in the above resolutions:—

Committee of Arrangements.—J. S. Wadsworth, Esq., Col. A. Sawyer, L. B. Langworthy, Lemuel Thompson, Gen. R. Harmon, C. F. Crosmann, P. Barry.

The following gentlemen were appointed judges, to award the premiums to be paid at the fair:—

On Bulls, Classes I., II., III., IV.—James Gowen, Philadelphia, Pa.; William Garbutt, Wheatland; C. N. Bement, Albany; Wm. Fuller, Skaneateles; Z. A. Leland, Bath.

On Cows, &c., Classes V., VI., VII., VIII.—Adam Ferguson, Watertown, U. C.; Henry Whitney, New Haven, Conn.; H. D. Grove, Hoosick; G. V. Sackett, Seneca Falls; Edward A. Le Roy, Avon.

On Cows, &c., Classes IX., X., XI.—L. C. Ball, Hoosick; Thos. Weddle, Rochester; Lyman Hibbard, Homer; John Ayrault, Perrinton; Elijah W. Sheldon, Sennet.

On Cows, &c., Classes XII., XIII., XIV.—Daniel H. Fitzhugh, Mt. Morris; Wm. Parsons, Lockport; Jno. Webster, Hamburg; Abel Baldwin, Clarkson; Lee Comstock, Le Roy.

On Working Oxen and Steers.—Wm. A. S. North, Schenectady; Israel Boies, Homer; Obadiah Hoag, Lockport; C. A. Godfrey, Geneva; E. Marks, Navarino.

On Fat Cattle and Fat Sheep.—P. N. Rust, Syracuse; Allen Frost, Rochester; J. C. Mather, Schaghticoke; Holloway Long, York; William Otley, Phelps.

On Stallions and Matched Horses.—Francis Rotch, Butternuts; Allen Ayrault, Genesee; F. F. Backus, Rochester; Samuel Greenleaf, Canandaigua; J. R. Speed, Caroline.

On Mares and Colts.—W. T. Porter, New York; D. D. Campbell, Schenectady; Abram Vought, Mendon; Joseph Christopher, Rochester; Dan Hibbard, Cortlandville.

On Swine.—T. C. Peters, Darien; E. Wolcott, Rochester;

Ezra Cornell, Ithaca; O. F. Marshall, Wheeler; Wm. Salisbury, Leeds.

On Sheep, Classes I., II.—R. L. Allen, Buffalo; S. E. Hudson, Palmyra; F. M. Rotch, Butternuts; Ira S. Hitchcock, Oneida Castle; Jared Colman, Rochester.

On Sheep, Class III.—J. P. Beekman, Kinderhook; William Randall, Cortlandville; L. A. Morrell, Lake Ridge; R. Harison, Jr., Wheatland; R. C. Nicholas, Geneva.

On Plows.—Geo. W. Patterson, Westfield; Myron Adams, East Bloomfield; C. C. Dennis, Auburn; John Moxon, Charlotte; C. S. Button, Newark.

On other Agricultural Implements.—L. B. Langworthy, Rochester; J. C. Langdon, Troy; Geo. C. Latta, Charlotte; T. D. Burrall, Geneva; C. F. Crosmann, Rochester.

Plowing Match.—J. B. Nott, Guilderland; Theron Brown, Wheatland; E. A. Howland, Ledyard; William Gorham, Canandaigua; Jno. H. Robinson, Henrietta.

On Butter and Cheese.—Rob't Deniston, Salisbury Mills; B. P. Johnson, Rome; Laurens Hull, Angelica; Dr. T. Goodsell, Utica; Z. Barton Stout, Richmond.

On Maple and Corn-stalk Sugar.—John Greig, Canandaigua; H. S. Randall, Cortlandville; Thomas Hillhouse, Albany; A. B. Dunlap, Ovid; John Vernon, Mt. Morris.

On Silk.—Orville Hungerford, Watertown; Henry Polhemus, Auburn; T. Mellen, Madison; William Kidd, Rochester; Robert Rose, Richmond.

On Domestic Manufactures.—Samuel Cheever, Albany; Lewis Brooks, Rochester; Geo. Byington, do.; M. W. Soper, Batavia; J. B. Dill, Auburn.

On Vegetables.—Abner Bryant, Buffalo; Lemuel Thompson, Rochester; William Blossom, Canandaigua; Asa Rowe, Sweden; Dr. Beaumont, Lyons.

On Fruits.—J. J. Thomas, Macedon; John R. Murray, Mount Morris; Benjamin Hodge, Buffalo; N. Goodsell, Rochester; Dr. Doty, Montezuma.

On Flowers.—Alexander Walsh, Lansingburgh; P. Barry, Rochester; M. B. Bateham, do.; S. E. Warren, Troy; James H. Watts, Rochester.

On Discretionary Premiums.—J. B. Duane, Schenectady; Jno. J. Viele, Lansingburgh; Harvey Baldwin, Syracuse; J. McDonald McIntyre, Albany; G. I. Pumpelly, Owego.

PREMIUM ON STEERS.—The following were added to the premium list:—

Three Year old Steers.
Best pair . . . \$10 | Second best . . . \$5
Third best, volume of Transactions.

Two Year old Steers.
Best pair . . . \$8 | Second best . . . \$4
Third best, vol. of Transactions.

M. B. Bateham, Esq., Rochester, was appointed Assistant Secretary for the Fair.

J. M. Sherwood, Esq., was appointed a committee to make arrangements with the several railroad companies for the transportation of stock to and from the Fair.

Hon. Isaac Hill, Dr. Alex. Kelsey, and Gen. J. Gould, of Rochester, Hon. C. H. Carroll, of Livingston, and Luther Tucker, of Albany, were appointed a committee on invitation and reception of strangers.

The Executive Committee adopted the following **REGULATIONS FOR THE FAIR**.—The premiums for Essays and for Agricultural Implements will be open to the United States; but all others will be confined to residents of this state, who are members of this society, or who may become so by the payment of one dollar on entering their articles, and to the members of the Monroe Co. Ag. Society, who shall have paid their membership for the present year.

All persons who intend to exhibit cattle, horses, sheep, or swine, should give notice to M. B. Bateham, assistant secretary, Rochester, or to Luther Tucker, Albany, previous to the 10th of September, in order that the necessary accommodation may be made for them; and all animals must be on the ground by 9 o'clock of the 20th.

All those who intend to compete for the premiums on agricultural implements, butter and cheese, sugar, cocoons, silk, &c., should have their specimens on the

ground on the 19th, that they may be deposited in their appropriate places, and the rooms suitably arranged on the day previous to the fair.

Applicants for premiums are requested to pay particular attention to the notes attached to the premiums on dairy cows, fat cattle and fat sheep, butter and cheese, field crops, maple sugar, &c.

The statements required from those who compete for field crops, must be sent to Luther Tucker, recording secretary, Albany, previous to the 1st of January, 1844, and the premiums will be awarded at the annual meeting of the society, on the third Wednesday of January.

Competitors for the premiums on essays must forward their manuscripts to the recording secretary, Albany, previous to the 1st of January, 1844, free of postage.

No premium will be awarded, unless, in the opinion of the judges of the class in which it is offered, the animal or article is worthy of such premium.

Prize animals and implements at the previous exhibitions, will be allowed to compete for the prizes; but they must receive a higher prize, or in a different class, to entitle them to a premium. Should the same premium heretofore given them be awarded, they will receive a certificate to that effect, instead of the prize.

All premiums will be paid in cash or plate, at the option of the winners.

For the American Agriculturist.

SOUTHERN CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER.

For the ensuing three months, the work is pretty much the same, gathering cotton, sunning, ginning, pressing, hauling off, and commencing again the same tale. Not having given any directions about this, in the preceding month, I will now give a few general rules, hoping many may profit by them, having myself experienced a want of this kind of instruction. "Bought wit" is said to be the best, if it does not cost too much; but if those advocates for this kind of learning could remember how they were worried when commencing life, they would certainly feel as I do, sincerely desirous to assist their junior brothers.

As cotton planters, our object is to make the most clear gain per hand, and of course, whatever mode will tend to this is the one to be pursued. I therefore advise that cotton be gathered from the field free from trash, put it on scaffolds, and dry until each seed will crack between the teeth, *not mash*, then if the seed be not wanted for planting, throw the cotton up into a pile in the gin-house, until it acquires a sensible heat, then scatter it, and when cool, gin it. Do not run your gin too fast, too much rapidity is not good; two bales a day on a fifty-saw gin is enough; drive team slowly and steadily. Press your bale small, and cover well; leave not a particle of cotton in sight, and mark neatly. Appearance is something.

I prefer to gather corn, if not gathered already, in wet weather, or to continue at improvements, than to gathering cotton wet. For it is not only troublesome to dry, but the leaf and dirt adhering to the cotton stain it, and frequently, if warm wet weather, the seed will sprout on the scaffold. Employ these days in housing corn, gathering peas, hauling in pumpkins, fodder, and other farm work.

In this month sow rye over corn field or cotton field, or in wood pasture, at the rate of 1 bushel per acre; it will come up and do well without any plowing. I can now show a promising crop (April) treated in this way; it affords excellent grazing through the winter, and until wanted for spring crops. Sow Egyptian oats not less than 1½ bushels per acre; I have sown 2½ to

the acre, which I think still better. For a crop of rye sow 1½ bushels, wheat 2 bushels; it must all of it be grazed down, to prevent jointing before spring, which I presume no farmer will object to.

Should your forage crop not be large enough, have recourse to your pea fields. Cut off the vines even with the ground, or pull them up, and haul home the same day. Put them into a rail-pen, by having a floor of rails 1 foot above the earth; then put in a layer of vines, sprinkle salt on them, then a layer of straw, and again a layer of vines. Make all this about 3 feet thick, without tramping; then another floor of rails, and continue as above, sprinkling each layer of vines with salt. The vines thus put up, though they may mildew a little, will be eaten greedily by horses, mules, or cattle, and they can be kept fat on them. Do not be too greedy in saving cotton, to the want of duly providing peas and provender in great abundance.

When you possibly can, start a few plows on stiff land; if land be sandy, time enough several months hence.

Your potatoes will do best to remain in the ground until the vines be killed by the frost; I never think of digging until that time. I then prefer dry, pleasant weather, and continue digging until finished; then sort in the field. The cut potatoes to be eaten early, or fed to stock; small ones to go into the slip banks, and the large reserved for the table. I then haul them to a place prepared for banks, and put up as recommended in an article, page 23 of your April No. I will now close the crop year, by pressing on you to provide abundant food for your hands, your horses, your cattle, your hogs, your land, "the stranger within thy gates," or "the wayfaring man;" preferring to make 5 bales of cotton to net the same amount, by being choice, than the character of being a big planter. Rely on it, the difference in your household will soon convince you of the delights of this at least. By doing this, your friends will love you the more, your neighbors will see an example that they will imitate.

M. W. PHILIPS.

For the American Agriculturist.

NORTHERN CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Select a dry, warm, protected place, and plant the lettuces sown last month for spring use. If the weather prove dry, let them be well watered. Early in this month, the Spanish kinds of radish can be sown, and on the approach of frost, taken up and preserved for winter use in the same way as turneps or beets. Hoe and thin out the crop of turneps during this month. About the middle of the month, sow cabbage seed to remain in the seed bed all winter, and be ready for transplanting in the spring. Sow cauliflower and broccoli also to furnish plants for the spring. Gather each kind of seed as it ripens, and dry it well before putting it up.

FRUIT GARDEN AND ORCHARD.—Budding and inoculating peaches can be continued, and also the other fruits as long as the bark will peel. Trees and shrubs may be propagated by cuttings and layers. When it is necessary, trim pines, firs, walnut trees, and maples, as the sap will not so much exude as in the spring. Plant beds of strawberries.

FLOWER GARDEN AND PLEASURE GROUNDS.—The directions for last month will also apply to this. Prepare beds for planting tulips, hyacinths, anemones, ranunculuses, and other flower roots and shrubs that are to be planted next month.

S. B. PARSONS.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL NEWS.

By the steampackets *Acadia*, *Hibernia*, and *Great Western*, we have regular files of European journals to the 5th August.

MARKETS.—*Cotton* has advanced since our advices of the 4th of July $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. A large business has been done in it during the last month, and upon the whole, prospects seem rather in favor of a still further advance. The stock on hand at Liverpool on the 1st August, was estimated at 941,000 bales, against 592,000 at same period last year. *Wheat*, *Flour*, *Beef*, *Pork*, *Lard*, *Hams*, and *Bacon*, were in good demand, and prices advancing. *Butter* quite nominal. *Cheese* in fair request. *Lard-oil* had just appeared in market, and was exciting some attention. In *Rice*, a large business was doing, and for *Tobacco*, a fair demand existed. With the exception of cotton, there was but a light stock of American agricultural exports of all kinds on hand, and we think that large sales for them were never more certain, and we congratulate our planters and farmers on the flattering prospects abroad for their products.

Money is as abundant in Europe as ever, and there is no doubt that capitalists will soon embark in enterprises for its more full employment. *American stocks* were looking up a trifle.

The Weather for the last fortnight had been cold, rainy, and unfavorable, and fears were entertained that the crops would suffer somewhat in consequence of it. The harvest will be late and precarious, which will doubtless have some effect upon our own grain and provision market.

In addition to our regular journals, we are indebted to P. L. Simmonds, Esq., Foreign Newspaper Agent, No. 18 Cornhill, London, for the *Derbyshire Chronicle*, *Family Herald*, *Mark Lane Express*, *Pictorial Times*, *Illustrated News*, *Model Mapping*, &c., &c. The great event of the month was the Annual Meeting and Show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England at Derby. It was as usual most numerously attended, upward of 40,000 persons being present, with a superb display of stock, agricultural implements, seeds, and roots. The *Pictorial Times*, and *Illustrated News*, have given numerous handsomely-engraved sketches of the scenes at Derby, the grand pavilion dinner, plowing match, cattle yard, stock, implements, visitors, tents, and booths.

It was commenced on Tuesday, July 11th, and continued four days. The first day was devoted to the show of implements in the yard, and we see that iron is much more used in all these than in our own country; for there are gates, gate-posts, fences, coping, spouts, feeding-troughs, mangers, racks, rollers, tree-guards, hurdles, wheelbarrows, plows, harrows, chairs, tree-stands, pumps, liquid-manure tanks, buckets, and a great variety of other things made up entirely of iron.

The second day, the plowing match, and a general trial of implements took place, which for the want of proper ground, and the difficulty of procuring horses, proved a failure. The implement-yard continued open for visitors; but that where the stock was stationed was kept closed to the public, so that the judges might not be interrupted in their inspection. Of what else there was to be seen on this day, the *London Farmer's Magazine* gives a somewhat comic description.

We may briefly remark upon the accommodations and amusements which had been provided for the "entertainment of man and beast." The whole neighborhood of the large pavilion which had been erected, in close contiguity to the railway station, and consequently to the town, was crowded with suttling booths, bazaars, cigar divans, shows, moveable theatres, stalls for games

of chance, swings, and all the paraphernalia of a country wake or fair. There were likewise book stalls, and temporary newspaper offices, at which the daily London and provincial weekly newspapers might be procured in abundance. There were exhibitions of curiosities and wonders more than the most insatiable appetite for monstrosities and sights could have desired. There were wild beasts and tame beasts, jugglers, pyrotechnists, and other animals, human, inhuman, and superhuman, "new as imported," to say nothing of the arboretum, the museum, the theatre, and other places of spectacle and amusement native to the town.

Of those exhibitions brought for the occasion, the picture of the Country Meeting last year of the Royal Agricultural Society, containing upward of 130 portraits, was chief; many of the portraits were good, alike in point of execution and similitude. Among the more marvellous sights, was that of a tree, exhibited as "The largest tree in the world—the Mammoth Sycamore of Indiana!" It was asserted to be 75 feet in circumference, to have stabled 17 horses at one time, to have been the famed *Gretna Green* of Indiana; and for some years to have been used by a giant as a hotel for travellers. This vegetable phenomenon is said to have been known for about 50 years as the great *Salt River Sycamore*, and is supposed to have existed before the deluge. The history of its arrival in this country is, that Mr. G. Combe, the phrenologist, while on a tour from New York through the western states of North America, made arrangements for its removal, and at considerable cost it was conveyed by the various rivers and the Mississippi to New Orleans, thence to New York, and London.

We give this, however, merely as a sample of the miracles of nature which Derby was made the theatre for the display of, not as a question pertaining to agriculture. We plead guilty to not having had our curiosity sufficiently raised to throw away a shilling for an inspection. Besides these exhibitions, there was one of a grand double centrifugal railway, and, as the auctioneer's catalogues say, "other things too numerous to mention."

The day closed by a council dinner, at which Earl Hardwicke presided, and this does not seem to have been managed much better than the trial of implements, and here we again quote from the *Farmer*. When we arrived at the County Hall at five, we found a large number of persons waiting at the iron gates in the pouring rain, among whom were most of the noble guests who were to be present, and who were uttering complaints both loud and deep of the treatment they experienced. Surely some waiting room could have been provided for the guests, as a shelter from the inclemency of the weather. When the gates were at length opened, so eager were the parties to get under cover, that there was a complete rush, and the gates were borne forcibly open, every one making pell-mell for the small entrance gateway into the hall, which was insufficient to admit more than one or two persons at a time. The squeeze here was terrific, and there was no possibility of collecting the tickets; some were, however, delivered here, and the others collected afterward, but this afforded no check to the intrusion of uninvited guests. There were five lines of tables, which completely filled the body of the hall. The dinner, which was neither cold nor hot, was a very wretched affair, there being a paucity of everything—provisions, waiters, plates, &c., &c. The only thing on which we can at all pass a commendation was the wine, which was cool and pleasant.

To make amends for this, the speeches were unusually good, and among them we see a report of that

of Mr. Colman, of Massachusetts. The first prize of 30 sovereigns, for the best Short-Horn bull, was adjudged to W. Barnard, M. P., of Essex, and was bred by Earl Spencer. The prize of 15 sovereigns for the best cow in milk, was adjudged to Mr. Thomas Crofton of Durham, for his Short-Horn cow, bred by Mr. John Colling of Whitehouse. There were 98 head of Short-Horns exhibited. Mr. Jeffries of Pembroke, took the first prizes on Herefords; Mr. Turner of Exeter, on Devons. To Mr. Pawlett of Bedfordshire, Mr. Cook of Doncaster, Mr. Smith of Oxon, and Mr. Large of Burford, were adjudged the first prizes on Long-Wooled sheep. Mr. Webb of Cambridge as usual carried away the first of the prizes on South-Downs. To Mr. Howsin of Nottinghamshire, and Mr. Ingli of Evesham, were adjudged the first prizes on Cart Horses. To Mr. Cartwright of Burton-on-Trent, and the duke of Devonshire, were adjudged the first prizes on Swine of a large breed; and to Mr. Hall of Essex, and Shelcock of Melton Mowbray, the first prizes of the smaller breed.

The third day the cattle-yard was thrown open to public admission, at the price of 2s. 6d. in the morning, and at 1 o'clock P. M., at 1s. The Great Pavilion dinner took place this day, at which 1,500 persons sat down. Among these were our ambassador, Mr. Everett, and Mr. Henry Colman. The former made an admirable speech, which we should like to copy in extenso, but we have only room for a short extract. He believed that if one thousandth part of the energy, of the skill, and of the treasure, that had been expended by rival nations in the deadly struggles of what was called the field, had been expended in a generous emulation to excel in the arts of peace (*cheers*)—he believed if this were done, the farmers would very soon drive the diplomatists out of the field (*laughter*). At any rate they would leave little to be done in carrying on angry national disputes (*cheers*). The Chairman had alluded to the growth of commercial intercourse between this country and his own; he hoped that intercourse might become yet more extensive than it had been (*cheers*). A thought had struck him since this subject was introduced last evening; the commerce between the two countries was the largest that existed between any two countries on the face of the globe. The amount of that commerce was nearly two-fold of that between any other people.

The Chairman, Earl Hardwicke, seemed particularly felicitous in his various short speeches; and among other things, to prove that Derby was once famed for its stock, he quoted the following lines, which were received with roars of laughter. We well recollect hearing this famous song sung hundreds of times, in our boyish days, in the valleys and on the hills of New England; so that it will be seen we are genuine descendants of John Bull.

"As I was going to Derby all on a market day,
I saw the finest ram, sir, that ever was fed on hay;
This ram was fat behind, sir, this ram was fat before,
And between the horns of the ram, sir, you could turn a
coach and four!"

The fourth day the show yard still continued open at 1s., and at 10 o'clock a sale of a considerable portion of the stock took place. Among the animals disposed of, were nine Short-Horns, from the herd of Mr. Jacques, for 600 guineas; and one cow of Mr. Watson for 150 guineas.

The business of the meeting was concluded by the general meeting of the members, which took place at the Pavilion at twelve. The pleasures and amusements, however, were not yet ended, for at twelve the

large dinner pavilion was thrown open to the public with further attractions. A very elegant horticultural exhibition and fete having been got up, the proceeds to be devoted to the building of a church at Hazlewood, there was a magnificent display of fruit, flowers, and vegetables, especially some choice and rare stove plants, &c., from the greenhouse and conservatories of his grace the duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth.

Notwithstanding some complaints at the present show of this great national society, it is said to have been better and fuller than any ever yet held, and its members and funds are constantly increasing. Upward of 7,000 have joined the society, with the payment of a sovereign each, making its annual income over \$30,000. The next July show is to take place at Southampton.

GARDENER'S MAGAZINE.—Curl in the Potato.—This is principally occasioned by using imperfect seed that has not been sufficiently ripened; such, for instance, as late-planted potatoes: many select them because they are not fit to eat, and, therefore, think they will do to plant. Over ripeness also has the same effect. Potatoes then curl because they have lost part of their properties and substance; while the partially ripe curl, though not possessing these properties and substance at all. It is the same with wheat and other grain, fruit, and indeed all seeds.

Dry Rot in the Potato.—This is attributed to exhaustion of the seed before planting.

Culture of Strawberries.—These should not be planted less than two feet apart each way, and never allowed to stand more than two years, taking care always to keep all runners cut closely off; by these means there is a greater weight to be obtained, finer fruit, and better flavored, as the sun and air can circulate more freely among them; and mulching them with clean short grass, just as they come into bloom, keeping them clean, and the ground moist, makes them flourish. If they are obliged to be watered, it must never be done with a rose on the watering-pot, but by pouring round the roots from the spout, so that they get a good soaking without wetting the fruit; for it spoils the flavor of the fruit if it is over-watered. The best-tasted and most prolific strawberries are Myatt's British queen, Myatt's Eliza, Myatt's pine, Downton, Keen's seedling, and the old true Scarlet pine. I find that the plants that have been forced, by being turned out as soon as done with into a good bit of ground well prepared, always make fine stools for the next season, or bring a good crop the same autumn, which is found to be very useful. Any good holding loam will grow strawberries, and bring them to a good flavor, if well prepared and sweetened by the atmosphere first; and some good rotten dung worked in among it, and a little soot sprinkled in among them and hoed in in the month of April, will make an astonishing difference in the quality and flavor of the fruit; and, if the ground has become hard after heavy rains, sow some charcoal dust among them, and hoe it in, which will soon purify the earth, and improve the crop wonderfully.

Testimonial to Dr. Neill.—The practical gardeners in Scotland and other parts of the world, to the number of 600, presented this celebrated horticulturist and naturalist, a beautiful silver vase of great value, as a testimony of his worth and devotion to horticulture and the interests of its cultivators. A meeting of a large number of gentlemen was held at the time, concluded with a dinner, speeches, and general rejoicings.

GARDENER'S CHRONICLE.—Onion Maggot.—This grub is destroyed by strewing a little nitrate of soda on the places which are affected; the soda also proves beneficial as manure to the roots and tops.

Angle of the Roofs of Greenhouses.—These are best anywhere between 35° and 45°.

Quantity of Grass Seed for Lawns.—Thirty-nine pounds of seed, and five different kinds are recommended to be sown per acre.

To Destroy Green Flies, Gooseberry Caterpillars, &c.—Ammoniacal liquor from the gas works diluted with water, is found quite effectual; it also acts as a manure, and adds much to the growth of the plants and herbs. Seven to twelve parts of water should be added to one of the gas liquor, according to its strength. White hellebore will destroy the gooseberry caterpillar; also a mixture of fresh soot and ashes scattered over the bushes early in the morning, when the dew is on, or just after a rain. It is important that the soot and ashes be fresh and strong, otherwise they do no good. The mixture likewise is of assistance to the growth of the bush and fruit.

Fastolf Raspberry.—This fruit seems to merit all the commendations heretofore bestowed upon it. It is of great size, and of a rich flavor, far exceeding other new large varieties; the plants bear abundantly, and in long succession.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.—We see a handsome notice of our periodical, and quotations from it in the Gardener's Chronicle, for which we are greatly obliged. The Chronicle is edited by Professor Lindley, and has the largest circulation of any horticultural paper in England. It is the most varied in its contents, and upon the whole, we think the best and most able periodical of the kind in Europe. The Gardener's Magazine, edited by Professor Loudon, stands next. Both are highly worthy of the patronage of the American public, as will be seen by our frequent quotations from them under head of Foreign Agricultural News.

ATHENÆUM.—*The Respiration of Leaves.*—From numerous experiments, Mr. Pepys finds that in leaves which are in a state of vigorous health, vegetation is always operating to restore the surrounding atmospheric air to its natural condition, by the absorption of carbonic acid and the disengagement of oxygen: that this action is promoted by the influence of light, but that it continues to be exerted, although more slowly, even in the dark. Secondly, that carbonic acid is never disengaged during the healthy condition of the leaf. Thirdly, that the fluid so abundantly exhaled by plants in their vegetation is pure water, and contains no trace of carbonic acid. Fourthly, that the first portions of carbonic acid gas contained in an artificial atmosphere, are taken up with more avidity by plants than the remaining portions; as if their appetite for that pabulum had diminished by satiety.

Medical Properties of Roots and Leaves are best preserved by drying in their entire state without slicing, &c. In this way their juices are not near so much exposed to the action of the atmosphere.

NEW FARMER'S JOURNAL.—*Agricultural Colleges.*—It is proposed by the farmers of Gloucester, Oxford, Wilts, and Berks, to establish a college in the vicinity of Cirencester, with an example farm of 400 to 600 acres, for the education of the sons of farmers. Half of the day will be devoted to study by the scholars, and the other half at work on the farm and in the garden. Liberal subscriptions have been made for this purpose, and it is contemplated raising £12,000 in shares of £30 each, the capital to be applied to the erection of school-buildings, improvement of the farm, purchase of stock, implements, &c.

Large South-Down Sheep.—Mr. Drake of Stockbridge recently killed a pure Down, 5 years old, which weighed 195 lbs., including the rough fat.

Twin Colts.—A mare belonging to Mr. Thomas Hills,

of Bullbridge farm, Bethersden, foaled this spring two colts, which are now two months old, and remarkably thriving. The breeders of horses in this neighborhood declare that they never knew such an occurrence before—in the rare case of twin colts, one is invariably still-born, or dies soon after birth.

A Prolific Sow.—A few days since a sow belonging to Mr. Thomas Bishop of Yalding, farrowed 22 pigs, she having previously produced 16, 19, and 20, at three preceding litters, thus making the extraordinary number of 77 pigs in four farrows.

Prevention of the Fly in Turneps.—In the Silurian we find that the fly in turneps may be prevented by dividing the seed intended for one day's sowing into two equal parts, and putting one part to steep in a vessel containing soft pond, or ditch water, the night previous to its being used. Next morning mix the whole together, and add to each pound of seed two ounces of flour sulphur. This mode will ensure two successive growths, and the fly will not touch them. It has been adopted with success for many years by the intelligent farmers in the southwest of Scotland.

Great Fleece.—The Nottingham Journal gives an account of a fleece of a two-year-old sheep, weighing 15½ lbs. The Doncaster Gazette gives an account of another fleece, recently sheared from a yearling sheep, belonging to Mr. John Proctor, of Tunstal, which weighed 16 lbs. The wool was 19 inches long.

To Remove the Taste of Turneps from Butter, in Winter.—Mr. Ballantine adds hot water enough to the morning and evening's milk, to bring the whole to the temperature of 65°, and then churns it. He prefers, after thirty years experience, butter to be made from the milk instead of the cream, and says that it will yield 5 per cent. more. This accords with the practice of some, if not most of our Hudson river dairymen, they churning entirely from the milk.

Experiments and Observations on the Production of Butter.—We find in the Transactions of the Highland Ag. Soc. of Scotland, an interesting account, by Professor Trail, of eight series of experiments in the production of butter. They occupy 10 pages, but we have room only for the principal results.

1. That the addition of some cold water during churning facilitates the process, or the separation of the butter, especially when the cream is thick and the weather hot.

2. That cream alone is more easily churned than a mixture of cream and milk.

3. That butter produced from sweet cream has the finest flavor when fresh, and appears to keep longest without acquiring rancidity; but that the buttermilk, so obtained, is poor, and small in quantity.

4. That scalding of the cream, according to the Devonshire method, yields the largest quantity of butter; which, if intended for immediate use, is agreeable to the palate and readily saleable; but if intended to be salted, is most liable to acquire, by keeping, a rancid flavor. The process of scalding is troublesome; and the milk, after the removal of the cream, is poor, and often would be unsaleable from the taste it has acquired from the heating.

5. That churning the milk and cream together, after they have become slightly acid, seems to be the most economical process on the whole, because it yields a large quantity of excellent butter, and the buttermilk is of a good quality.

6. That the keeping of butter in a sound state, appears to depend on its being obtained as free from uncombined albumen, or casein, and water, as it can be, by means of washing and working the butter when taken from the churn.

Editor's Table.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS.

J. Winchester, 30 Ann street, New-York, has just published in a neat octavo form of 64 pages, printed on fine paper, and illustrated with numerous engravings, the **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST ALMANAC**, for 1844, edited by A. B. Allen, assisted by an association of eminent agriculturists. This important and valuable work has been in preparation for four months past, and is unquestionably the most complete, in all its departments, of any Almanac ever got up for Farmers. It is calculated alike for the Northern, Middle, and Southern States, and for the Canadas; and consists entirely of *original matter*, by the best practical writers on Agriculture in this country. This Almanac comprises,—1. Astronomical observations and tables calculated for the meridian of Montreal, Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Charleston, and New Orleans. Also, valuable Statistical Tables. 2. A complete Northern Calendar for every month in the year, embracing all necessary directions for the management of the farm, garden, and orchard. 3. A complete Southern Calendar for the plantation, &c., &c. 4. Miscellaneous matter, such as is designed to advance the interests and improvement of the Planter, Farmer, Stock-breeder, and Horticulturist. Notwithstanding the labor and expense bestowed upon the **AGRICULTURIST ALMANAC**, in order to obtain for it the largest circulation, and be more acceptable to the community, it is published at the low price of 12½ cents per single copy, and \$8 a hundred.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.—This old and favorite periodical has commenced its XXII. Volume. It is edited by Rev. Allen Putnam, and published by Joseph Breck & Co., No. 52 North Market street, Boston, Mass. It is a large quarto of 8 pages, weekly, price \$2 a year. If we are not mistaken, this stands next in age to the Baltimore Farmer, and has always been favorite reading with us. It is well edited, and has an able corps of contributors, among whom is Dr. Samuel L. Dana. On an excursion into Connecticut recently, we had the gratification of meeting the editor, Mr. Putnam, who was also on his rural travels. We wish the New England Farmer 22 more years of successful life.

THE FARMER'S MINE; OR MANURES AND TILLAGE, by H. Heermance of Kinderhook; Saxton & Miles, 205 Broadway. This is one of the most valuable works on manures and the improvement of the soil, which has been issued from the press for a long time. It is a compilation in part from all the best authors of the present day, together with much original matter, showing the farmers the real treasures in their own possession, which they have only to properly save and apply, to increase their wealth and independence to a very high degree. To show the great value of this admirable work, we have given on page 164 an extract on the subject of making manures, a knowledge of which alone will be worth many times the cost of the book, to any farmer practising this method of increasing the fertility of his land. The reader will find much more equally valuable matter in the Farmer's Mine, and we bespeak for it an attentive perusal. Mr. Heermance has been for some time a practical and scientific agriculturist, in this immediate neighborhood, and recommends nothing the value of which he has not himself tested.

HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE, edited by Freeman Hunt. A monthly periodical of 96 pages 8vo. each No., published at 142 Fulton street, New-York, at \$5 a year—established in 1839. It is devoted chiefly to the affairs of trade and commerce, both foreign and inland; agriculture, manufacture, mercantile, and marine law; insurance, railroads, canals, steamboats, population, &c., &c. The work is conducted with ability, and is well worthy of patronage. Its statistics are particularly valuable. They are collected with much labor and arranged with care.

THE FARMERS' MANUAL, a Practical Treatise on the Nature and Value of Manure, founded from experiments of various crops, with a brief account of the most recent discoveries in Agricultural Chemistry, by F. Falkener, Esq., and the author of British Husbandry. D. Appleton & Co., 200 Broadway.—153 pages duo. price 31 cents. This is a

republication on manures which has recently been issued from the English press. Its motto, "Muck is the Mother of Money," is well illustrated, in clear, forcible language, divested as much as possible from all technicalities. We trust that this little work will have a large sale.

THE FARMERS' CABINET AND AMERICAN HERD BOOK, published monthly by Josiah Tatum, Editor and Proprietor, No. 50 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, 32 pages, double columns, octavo, price \$1 a year. We are glad to welcome No. 1 of Vol. VIII. of this excellent periodical. Its paper and type as usual are quite handsome, and it has in addition a new vignette, together with other embellishments in the body of the work. The contents generally we highly approve, and trust that the Cabinet will continue to receive a handsome support, for it has done much good to the cause of Agriculture.

LEIBIG'S AGRICULTURAL AND ANIMAL CHEMISTRY, a new edition, James M. Campbell, Philadelphia; Saxton and Miles, New-York. This is a new and very handsome octavo edition, on good paper and a clear bold type of these standard works, published at the low price of 25 cents each, or 50 cents for the two, in paper covers stitched. It is unnecessary for us to add one word as to the value of Leibig's works, for they are justly considered the first of the age on the subjects of which they treat.

THE HEALTH ALMANAC FOR 1844, is one of the cheap publications just issued by Saxton & Miles, 48 pages duo. We have found time to glance over a few of the articles, and these strike us as of the best character.

ECONOMY OF FARMING, translated from the German of Prof. Burger, by Rev. E. Goodrich Smith. This valuable work is now out in a handsome octavo of 132 pages, price 50 cents. We gave so full a notice of it last month that it is unnecessary to do any more than merely announce the fact.

THE BOSTON TRAVELLER. It strikes us as somewhat unfair to be repeating at this late day, the foolish misconceptions of the correspondents of the Albany Cultivator in regard to Ayrshire cattle, without at least giving us the benefit of an explanation which appeared over our signature, page 97, June No. of that paper last year. The principal one in those attacks, has voluntarily called upon us acknowledging that he was wrong, and we were right. When and where does Mr. Allen say "he admits, however if a native cow of the Ayrshire stock 50 years ago could be found, a near approximation might be obtained by this cross?"

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—T. A. E. Very much obliged indeed for the basket of Apricots. They proved a first rate dessert, and were highly relished.

We had so long an article to publish upon sheep by Americus that we let Mr. Jewett's communication stand over till next month. We shall in the mean while hand Examiner a proof of it, so that the letter and rejoinder can appear together in the same No. We think that the interest will thereby be increased in this subject.

S. S. is received. J. C. P. in our next.

E. H. will find his queries answered in this No. This is essentially the same thing, and equally as good a method.

W. H. S. is at hand. We shall write him soon.

D. J. Browne, No. 3, will appear in our next.

P. is received but too late for this month. It shall see the light in October. Has the F. R. stopped? We have not seen a No. for three months. This will make no difference about ours in exchange, as we shall be happy to continue it so long as any satisfaction is derived from its contents.

G. F. We can only answer by repeating the old English saying:—

Marl sand and you will buy good land;

Marl moss and you will have no loss;

But marl clay, and you'll throw all away.

G. A. C. We do not think anything of the wheat you mention, and shall therefore defer filling your order.

AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

John Halsall, Bookseller, St. Louis, Mo.

G. S. Taintor, Bookseller, Natchez, Miss.

Norman Steele & Co., New-Orleans.

Saxton, Peirce, & Co., Boston.

R. H. Hendrickson, Middletown, Ohio.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

PRICES CURRENT IN NEW YORK, AUGUST 28, 1843.

ASHES, Pots,	per 100 lbs.	\$4 37	to	\$4 50
Pearls,	do.	5 31	"	5 37
BACON SHDES, Smoked,	per lb.	5	"	6
In pickle	do.	5	"	5
BALE ROPE	do.	6	"	9
BARK, Quercitron	per ton	22 00	"	24 00
BARLEY	per bush.	46	"	48
BEANS, White	do.	1 12	"	1 25
BEEF, Mess	per bbl.	7 87	"	8 25
Prime	do.	9 75	"	6 25
Smoked	per lb.	7	"	7
Rounds, in pickle	do.	4	"	5
BEEFWAX, Am. Yellow	do.	28	"	30
BOLT ROPE	do.	12	"	13
BRISTLES, American	do.	25	"	65
BUTTER, Table	do.	12	"	15
Shipping	do.	6	"	10
CANDLES, Mould, Tallow	do.	9	"	12
Sperm	do.	28	"	35
Stearic	do.	19	"	24
CHEESE	do.	4	"	7
CIDER BRANDY, Eastern	per gal.	40	"	45
Western	do.	28	"	33
CLOVER SEED	per lb.	7	"	8
COAL, Anthracite	2000 lbs.	4 75	"	5 50
Sidney and Pictou	per chal.	0 00	"	6 25
CORDAGE, American	per lb.	11	"	12
CORN, Northern	per bush.	59	"	60
Southern	do.	56	"	58
COTTON	per lb.	5	"	11
COTTON BAGGING, Amer. hemp per yard.	do.	16	"	18
American Flax	do.	15	"	16
FEATHERS	per lb.	20	"	30
FLAX, American	do.	7	"	7
FLAX SEED, rough	per 7 bush.	9 00	"	9 37
clean	do.	—	"	—
FLOUR, Northern and Western	per bbl.	4 75	"	5 25
Fancy	do.	5 50	"	5 75
Southern	per bbl.	4 75	"	5 00
Richmond City Mills	do.	6 25	"	—
Rye	do.	3 00	"	3 25
HAMS, Smoked	per lb.	5	"	7
Pickled	do.	4	"	5
HAY	per 100 lbs.	45	"	50
HIDES, Dry Southern	per lb.	10	"	11
HEMP, Russia, clean	per ton.	195 00	"	200 00
American, water-rotted	do.	140 00	"	180 00
do dew-rotted	do.	90 00	"	140 00
HOPS	per lb.	11	"	15
HORNS	per 100	1 25	"	5 00
LARD	per lb.	5	"	8
LEAD	do.	3	"	4
Sheet and bar	do.	4	"	4
MEAL, Corn	per bbl.	2 87	"	3 25
Corn	per hhd.	14 00	"	14 50
MOLASSES, New Orleans	per gal.	29	"	31
MUSTARD, American	per lb.	16	"	31
OATS, Northern	per bush.	27	"	30
Southern	do.	23	"	25
OIL, Linseed, American	per gal.	80	"	85
Castor	do.	60	"	65
Lard	do.	60	"	65
OIL CAKE	per 100 lbs.	1 00	"	—
PEAS, Field	per bush.	1 25	"	—
PITCH	per bbl.	1 12	"	1 37
PLASTER OF PARIS	per ton.	1 75	"	2 25
Ground, in bbls.	per cwt.	50	"	—
PORK, Mess	per bbl.	10 50	"	11 50
Prime	do.	9 12	"	10 12
RICE	per 100 lbs.	2 75	"	3 00
ROSIN	per bbl.	65	"	1 00
RYE	per bush.	67	"	67
SALT	per sack	1 40	"	1 50
SHOULDERS, Smoked	per lb.	4	"	4
Pickled	do.	3	"	3
SPIRITS TURPENTINE, Southern per gal.	do.	38	"	40
SUGAR, New Orleans	per lb.	6	"	7
SUMAC, American	per ton	25 00	"	27 50
TALLOW	per lb.	6	"	7
TAR	per bbl.	1 50	"	1 75
TIMOTHY SEED	per 7 bush.	16 00	"	17 00
TOBACCO	per lb.	3	"	7
TURPENTINE	per bbl.	2 12	"	2 50
WHEAT, Western	per bush.	1 00	"	1 02
Southern	do.	1 00	"	1 02
WHISKEY, American	per gal.	23	"	25
WOOL, Saxony	per lb.	35	"	50
Merino	do.	30	"	35
Half-blood	do.	25	"	27
Common	do.	18	"	22

New York Cattle Market—August 28.

At market, 500 beef Cattle, fresh, (150 southern,) 30 Cows and Calves, and 300 Sheep and Lambs.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—In consequence of the rains, the offerings have been very small, and prices of last week very readily paid, with occasionally an advance, which, however, was not long sustained. Sales at \$3 75 a \$5 to \$5 75 and \$6 for prime Cattle.

Cows and Calves.—All taken at \$16 to \$25.

Sheep and Lambs.—The market was cleared at \$1 25 a \$3 for Sheep, and Lambs from \$1 12 to \$2 25.

Hay.—Sales at 62½ a 68 per cwt. for loose by the load.

REMARKS. Ashes still continue in active demand for export. Coal is in request, and a light stock on hand. Cotton has advanced altogether the past month, from ¼ to ½ of a cent per lb., and it still has an upward tendency, with an active business doing in it. According to our best advices, the crop will undoubtedly fall short of that of last year, at least 300,000 bales. This is owing to the cold, backward spring, the overflow of the Mississippi and some of its tributaries, and the deluging rains the past summer. Exports since 1st September last year, 2,000,769 bales; same time last year, 1,454,296; same time year before, 1,306,806. Flour, considerable quantities have been shipped recently to England; the tendency of prices, however, at this moment, is downward, nor can they be maintained unless the present wheat crop prove a short one abroad. Grain, a fair business is doing in all kinds. Corn scarce and advancing. Hay, there is a prospect of advance; the crop has proved quite short in this vicinity. Molasses and Sugar are firm and prices still upward. Naval Stores in good demand. Spirits Turpentine scarce. Provisions of all kinds are in request, and the old stocks on hand nothing like as heavy as last year at this time. We think the Beef and Pork markets will open well at the west this season. Rice without change. Tobacco firm, with an upward tendency. Wool, large sales. We see little alteration in prices since our last, when we stated that it had risen full 25 per cent. since May.

Money, 3 to 4 per cent. on good paper, 6 to 7 per cent. on bond and mortgage. It is just as plenty as ever, and it is reckoned there are full twelve millions lying in banks in this city waiting investment.

Stocks are generally advancing, and we think all good ones will continue to do so for some months yet. Money is worth only 1 to 2 per cent. at present in England, and we are of opinion under these circumstances prejudice will give way, and first class American stocks again find favor abroad.

Crops.—The rain has been abundant the past month, and grass and fall crops are looking extremely well. All summer crops have been a good average taking the country through, especially in wheat and the small grains.

Business generally is very good; the fall season opening with great activity, and our city crowded with customers. We see no further reason for a complaint of hard times—the future never appeared to us more auspicious.

SOUTH-DOWN AND LONG-WOOLLED SHEEP FOR SALE.

Will be sold at Auction on Thursday the 23d of October next, at 11 o'clock A.M., at Coldenham, 8½ miles west of Newburgh, about 70 head of South-Down Sheep, consisting of Bucks, Ewes, and Lambs. They are all bred from stock selected from the most celebrated flocks in Sussex, England, and imported by the subscribers.

Also 30 head of choice Long-Woolled Sheep, several of them imported. S. & J. WAIT.
Coldenham, August 24, 1843. 2t

CHEAP CASH BOOKSTORE,
205 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Saxton & Miles, Publishers, and dealers in Books in every department of Literature, at very reduced prices for cash.

S. & M. publish the following Book, which should be in every family in the United States: GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE, or the Poor Man's Friend.

Among the many publications of more than doubtful utility, with which our presses groan, it is pleasant to offer to the public one which, while it can not injure the mental and moral powers, is capable of improving our health and prolonging our days. It is now about ten years since this work was first published, since which time it has passed through many large editions, and the astonishing number of one hundred thousand copies has been sold in the southern and western states, and the demand is increasing.

It has just been revised and corrected, containing 900 pages, and executed in superior style. People may be disposed to smile when we tell them that they can save money by purchasing this book, but we think we can satisfy them that such is the fact. In every family more or less is paid yearly for doctor's bills. A child is taken with a fever, or some other complaint, and from ignorance nothing is or can be done effectually to check it. The physician is called, and a large bill is contracted; whereas, had GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE been on hand, a remedy could easily have been found which would have checked the disease in its first stage, and not only have saved the purse, but perhaps the life.

AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE, BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT.

The Rev. B. G. Noble proposes to establish an Agricultural Institute, on his Farm in the town of Bridgeport, Connecticut. The Location is on the east bank of the harbor, within a few minutes walk of the churches, surrounded by agreeable rural scenery.

The full course of instruction will embrace the natural sciences, with their application to agriculture, and all the branches of a finished English education.

The winter term will commence on the first Wednesday of October, and the summer term on the first Wednesday of May. The spring and autumn vacations will be each four weeks.

EXPENSES. For Board, Tuition, Washing, and Fuel, will be for each term of twenty-two weeks, \$80.

Payment to be made for each term in advance.

The pupil should be provided bed and bedding. Application to be made to the Rev. B. G. Noble, Bridgeport, Connecticut, or to the Editor of the American Agriculturist. 2t

FARM TO LET.

Wanted to let on shares a Farm of 480 acres, 80 of which are well fenced and under good cultivation. It is well stocked with horned cattle and horses, and has a good supply of farming utensils, a two-story frame house, and large barn. The land is of the best quality, and well watered by two never-failing streams. It lies in a perfectly healthy region, on a high rolling prairie, 18 miles from Springfield, the capital of the State, and 35 miles from Pekin, on the river Illinois. The person making application for it must be a man of family, possess some capital, and give satisfactory reference as to character.

Apply *post paid* to the Editor of this paper, 205 Broadway, New York. 1t

Prince's Descriptive Catalogue of the Linnæan Botanic Garden and Nurseries at Flushing.

This extensive publication is now in press, and will be speedily issued, and sent to every *post-paid* applicant. It comprises ample descriptions of all the estimable varieties of Fruit Trees cultivated in the Nurseries of the Establishment, also a list of the *bad and inferior* varieties of every class that have been rejected during the long period of investigation, more than 200 of which are still unwittingly cultivated in various collections. The Catalogue may be obtained *gratis* at 70 Nassau street, and orders for Trees, &c., per mail, will receive prompt attention.

WM. PRINCE & Co.
2t

Flushing, Aug. 26, 1843.

Sale of Durham Cattle, Hereford Bulls, and South Down Sheep.

The subscriber, desirous of reducing his stock, will offer for sale at auction, on Wednesday, the 13th of September next, at 10 o'clock a.m., at Three Hills Farm, 3½ miles west of the city of Albany, on the Cherry Valley road, 25 head of cattle, consisting of bulls, cows, heifers, and calves, and between 70 and 80 head of South Down sheep, comprising bucks, breeding ewes, yearlings, and lambs, bred from the stock imported by Mr. Hawes, in 1832, and from bucks imported since.

Messrs. Corning and Southam will also offer at the same time and place, some of their celebrated Hereford bulls of different ages. C. N. BEMENT.

Three Hills Farm, Albany, June 1st, 1843.

SHORT-HORN DURHAMS.

Three or four Durham Heifers, one and two years old, and three young Bulls, from 10 to 13 months old, are offered for sale by the subscriber. Some of these young animals are got by his imported Bull, Duke of Wellington, bred by Thomas Bates, Esq., Kirkleavington, England. The stock of Wellington will carry its own recommendation. The two-year-old Heifers are, and will be in calf, by Wellington, or his son Meteor, out of his imported Heifer, Dutchess, which latter animal was also bred by Mr. Bates, and got by his prize Bull, Duke of Northumberland. Inquire of A. Clockie, on the farm, or of the subscriber, at his residence in Troy. GEO. VAIL.

Troy, July, 1843—2t.

CHARLES STARR, Jr.,

MENDHAM, MORRIS COUNTY, NEW JERSEY,

Is prepared, at the present time, to execute orders for thorough-bred Berkshire Pigs, from the imported boar Hagbourn, and a superior boar of Windsor-castle family, and fifteen choice sows, lately procured from A. B. Allen, of Buffalo, New York.

Pigs from this superior stock, from 2 to 3 months old, will be delivered, well caged, on shipboard, at New York, for \$25 to \$30 per pair. Feed furnished, when desired, at \$3 per barrel.

Persons desiring either pigs or full-grown animals, can be supplied with all the advantages of Mr. Allen's stock at Buffalo, without incurring the risk and cost of canal transportation—the advertiser's residence being but half a day's journey from New York.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Published Monthly, each number containing 32 pages, oyal octavo.

TERMS—One Dollar per year in advance; single numbers, Ten Cents; three copies for Two Dollars; eight copies for Five Dollars.

Each number of the Agriculturist contains but One sheet, subject to newspaper postage only, which is *one cent* in the State, or within 100 miles of its publication, and *one and a half cents*, if over 100 miles, without the State.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at One Dollar, if not exceeding twelve lines, and in the same proportion, if exceeding that number.

It Remit through Postmasters, as the law allows.

Editors of Newspapers noticing the numbers of this work monthly, or advertising it, will be furnished a copy gratis, upon sending such notice to this Office.

Volume 1 of THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, with table of contents complete, for sale at \$1; handsomely bound in cloth, \$1 25. It is a neat and tasteful book, and makes a handsome premium for distribution with Agricultural Societies; to which, when several copies are ordered, a liberal discount will be made.

To prevent confusion, all letters merely ordering this work, or enclosing money for subscriptions, should be addressed to Saxton & Miles, 205 Broadway, post-paid or franked by the Postmaster.

Communications for publication, to be directed to the Editor; and all private letters, or those on business disconnected with the paper, should be addressed, simply, A. B. Allen, 205 Broadway. New York.

WHEAT-SHEAF FARM ON STATEN ISLAND FOR SALE.

A recent domestic bereavement has induced the undersigned to offer his residence on Staten Island for sale. It is situated midway of the outer bay, on the sea-shore, eight miles from the Quarantine ferry, three from that of Rossville, and equi-distant from two others—Seguin's landing, and Port Richmond.

The condition of the Farm, the extent, value, and practical usefulness of the improvements, and its peculiar advantages, are sufficiently known. It has been improved in a way to render it susceptible of six farming divisions of thirty acres and upward each, including an appropriate allotment of woodland; each division offering a moderately elevated building location. The condition of the soil is well known to be in the best working order.

Terms to suit the purchaser, as the object is merely to change the investment for another susceptible of equal product.

W. A. SEELY,
218 Fulton street.

New York, Feb. 16, 1843.

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